, Etc., Etc. EN'S FURS. Muffs, Boas, Caps,

nnets, Etc.

S'SEAL HATS st stock in the city. SEAL CAPS

ery description. & PERIOLAT. Madison-st.

ALESMEN: ITH, J. M. LOOMIS. HIN G. IVERS. CTION SALES.

A. BUTTERS & CO. 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

EAL-SKIN SACQUES, MARTEN, ALASKA SABLE, THEE FASHIONABLE GOODS. O.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE. MORNING, Dec. 5, at 9:30 o'clock S & SHOES.

ts, Hats, Caps, and Furs, rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. DAY GOODS.

e Glassware, Table Cutlery, Plated ranite and Rockingham Ware, Car-ths. Y MORNING, Dec. 6, at 9:36 salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. O.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE.

OOLENS d Fancy Dry Goods Clothing, Hosiery, German-town Goods, etc., Trimmed Hats, 00 Fine Mink Sets, 800 Buffalo Robes.

. P. GORE & CO.,

AR TRADE SALE SDAY, DEC. 4, 8:30 A. M. Y GOODS

Collies that must be closed.

LO ROBES.
Plaina. Prime Skins, and in RPETS. n. pieces superior Double Chain All Wool Super Extras. A few and w pieces Hemp and Cottage. A

NKRUPTCY. 11, we shall sell, in conjunction with e, the entire stock of a country Dry GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctrs. ESDAY, Dec. 6, at Auction, at 9:30 a. NEQUALED ASSORT-

res & Rubbers WARM LINED st makes, will be of-

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-87. POMEROY & CO.

Dec. 5, at 9:30 O'Cleck, ..NITURE. RAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

used and new Carpets, Cooking, Heatnews, Blankets, Bedding, Tess, Cigara,
ELISON, POMEROY & CO. y Auction Sale.

Tales from Two Hemispheres.

FLOWER AND THORN.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston. FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT

a sums of \$15.000 and upward on choice inside real mate. Smaller sums at 8 per cent. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 150 LaSalle-st. PER CENT.

# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

INSUBANCE.

Edward M. Teall,

130 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO.

WESTCHESTER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW YORK. CASH ASSETS ..... \$900,000

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO. OF NEW YORK. CASH ASSETS......\$350,000

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Desirable risks written in above mpanies at independent rates. FURS.

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SWEEPING REDUCTIONS

throughout the entire stock. Ever Article Marked Down. ELEGANT SEAL SACQUES \$85, \$100, \$125. HANDSOME SEAL SETS \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30. \$40. LADIES' AND GENTS SEAL HATS \$1.50, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20. RICH EASTERN MINK SETS \$35, \$50, \$60, \$75.

EXTRA QUALITY MINK SETS \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35. MARTEN, LYNX, FRENCH SEAL SETS \$5, \$10, \$15. CHILDREN'S HATS, SACQUES, & SETS \$1 to \$10. FUR TRIMMINGS, All Kinds and Styles, 50c Upward.

Goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of exa R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

THE CANADA

ladison-st., N. W. Cor. Franklin, among its customers the LEADING JOBBING USES in the West—a sufficient guarantee of the FERIOR WORKMANSHIP, STYLE, AND IALITY of its goods, and of LOW PRICES. argest display of Seal and Mink Sacques, Nova sta Mink Sets, etc., etc. ine Far Trimmings a specialty. large and well-assorted stock of Buffalo, Wolf, other Steigh Robes.

BEAK & BUCHER. FURS Mink and Sealskin Sacques. Furs of every description. Best goods. Lowest prices at

J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison-st. STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS. Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
CRICAGO, Nov. 17, 1876.

NOTICE—A meeting of Stockholders in this
Company will be held at the effice of the Company,
is Chicago, Monday, Dec. 11, 1876, at 11 o'clock
a.m., for the purpose of laying before stockholders
be action of the Directors in acquiring St. Louis,
Bock Island & Chicago Railroad, and for such other
business as may legally come before the meeting.

AMOS T. HALL, Secretary.

Stockholders' Meeting.

Fifth National Bank of Chicago for the election of lors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 1877, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

new PUBLICATIONS.

OSGOOD'S NEW BOOKS. IN THE LEVANT. Charles Dudley Warner, author of "My Summer a a Garden," "Backlog Studies," etc. 1 vol. 12mo. charming volume describing, in Mr. Warner's most notive style, the experiences and observations of a tiknough Falestine, Syria, Asia Minor, the Ægean nos. Turkey, and Greece. Mr. Warner is a model valer, seeing wastever is most noteworthy, and de-ting it in the most engaging manner.

THE PARLOR CAR.

THE SKELETON IN ARMOR.

J. W. Longfellow. Superbly illustrated by Mary A Hallock. Beautifully bound. Cloth, \$5; moroc-co, \$10.

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GRAM OF THE GRAY COLLECTION OF
ENGRAVINGS AT HARVAY Culversity.
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THE GALLERY OF GREAT ARTISTS. Jour sumptuous volumes, each containing 24 choice asiotype kagravings of pictures by Raphael, Michael angele, Leonardo da Vinci, Correggio, Titian, Murita, Rubens, Hogarth, and many other renowned Article, Eleganty bound. Price of each, \$10.

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IONEY AT LOW RATES

IMPORTANT.

SPECIAL REDUCTION HOLIDAYS

800 PIECES Antoine Guinet & Co.

At \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, and \$3. sent gold value of same \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, and \$4.

COLORED SILKS.

200 pieces of Rich Gros Grain Silks, handsome shades, \$1.40; worth \$1.75. ors Seal Brown, Prune, Dark Green, Slate, Cardinal, &c., at \$1.85 per yard; present value,

The above reductions have been made specially for Holiday Purchasers. We invite inspection.

121 & 123 State-st. Branch, Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av. CLOTHING.

Question of the Hour

If you have got to purchase any Boy's or Children's Clothing, call and examine our stock. We have the largest and best assortment in Chicago, at bottom prices; all of our own make.

JAS. WILDE, JR., & CO., Cor. State & Madison-sts.

DOLLAR STORES. Santa Claus at Home Fifth Anniversary of the Great EXPOSITION DOL-LAR BAZAARS. One and all are invited to inspect the immense display of Holiday Goode especially sulta-ble for presents. The many thousands who have pat-ronized our establishments for the last five years will testify that no other house in the Union makes a grander display of FANCY GOODS, TOYS. DOLLS, &c. &c. than we do. All goods are marked at lower prices, and ONE PRICE only. Goods sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States, with privilege of exam-lning before taking same. Address

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106 Madison-st.

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MISCELLANEOUS. Worster Hams.

ART SALE

At 212 Wabash-av., Thursday at 7:80 p.m. FARWELL HALL. T. DeWitt Talmage TO-NIGHT.

PIANOS. R. T. M. R.T.MARTIN Offers a splendid new 755-octave Pianoforts with Agraffe and all newest improvements, rich carved Legs and Lyre, for

\$250. R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST. R. T. M.

Weekly shipments of European Birds. Sold at lowest prices.
WHOLESALE

ONLY ONE MORE.

Louisiana Has Decided in Favor of Hayes and Wheeler.

All the Republican State Officers Declared Elected.

A Good Republican Majority in the Legislature.

The Republicans Elect Four Out of the Six Congressmen.

Chamberlain Declared Elected by the South Carolina Legislature.

Columbia Teeming with Armed Men Ready for Mischief.

Edgefield and Laurens Counties Omitted from the Count.

The Wires Ominously Silent as to the Result in Florida.

The Nebraska Electoral Complication Happily Straightened Out.

Oregon's Democratic Governor Trying to Bulldoze a Vote for Tilden.

Electors in Nearly All the States Ready to Vote for President To-Day.

> LOUISIANA. FIRST DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. New Orleans, Dec. 5—4:25 p. m.—Up to this hour the Returning Board has not made its final decision, but is hard at work. The conclusion will be reached and the result given to the pub lic probably by 9 o'clock to-night. What that decision will be I do not believe any human bedecision will be I do not believe any human being could say positively, for the members of the
Board are as close as oysters, and will not give a
hint as to their action. Still, the strength of the
case which the Republicans have presented, and
the law bearing on it, warrants the confidence
which the Republicans manifest. I have just
returned from the State-House, where, in the
Senate Chamber, the Board is still in session.
There is, no crowd or excitement in the paich. There is no crowd or excitement in the neighborhood, but the entrance to the Chamber is closely guarded by Metropolitan Police to provide against a possible surprise. The members of the Board were not to be seen by the news-

A STATEMENT will be transmitted by the Associated Press tonight setting forth the reasons of the Board for the decisions arrived at. SECOND DISPATCE—THE HAYES ELECTORS RE-TURNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—The child is born.

The great case is decided. The verdict has been rendered. The Democracy, which has been for the past three weeks on trial before the country on the charge of the attempted larceny of the Government of the State of Louisians and of the United States, by the process known as "bulldozing," has been found guilty, and the property placed in the hands of its rightful ers by the court which had lawful jurisdiction over that species of crime—the Louisiana Returning Board. The verdict is a most right-eous one. It could not have been rendered differently without the judges had confessed themselves fiatly guilty of perjury and false to the oath they took to uphold the Election law under which they were created. No thief caught in the act ever had his guilt fastened upon him more clearly than have the Louisiana Democrate in this great case. The Returning Soard has refused to compile the votes of certain polls throughout the State, but it has not done so except upon the most clear and undisputable evidence that the voice of the people has been suppressed at such polls and the election thereat vitiated by intimidation, tumult, riot, or acts of violence. In such cases the law of this State is lear and positive, that the poll must not be

THE RETURNS have just been completed, and will to-morrow morning be officially promulgated in the New Orleans Republican, the official organ of the State. The figures are as follows:

The majority of the lowest Hayes Elector

STATE OFFICERS.

The following is the vote as returned on State

The following is the vote as returned on State officers: Governor, Packard, Republican, 74,624; Nicholls, Democrat, 71,198; Packard's majority, 8,426; Lieutenant-Governor, Autoine, Republican, 74,669; Wiltz, Democrat, 71,093; Antoine's majority, 8,576; Attorney-General, Hunt Republican, 75,036; Ogden, Democrat, 70,886; Hunt's majority, 4,150; Auditor of Public Accounts, Johnson, Republican, 75,535; Jumel, Democrat, 70,391; Johnson's majority, 5,164. Superintendent of Public Education, Brown, Republican, 74,446; Lasher, Democrat, 71,100; Brown's majority, 3,337; Secretary of Brown's majority, 3,337; Secretary of State, Honore, Republican, 74,855; Strong, Democratic, 70,898; Honore's majority, 3,957.

DERDS weekly shipments of European Birds. Sold at lowest prices.

The following are the returns for members of the votes cast at the election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Elections for President of the votes cast at the election for Elections for the votes cast at the election for the United States, held on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, under that the following persons were duly and vertally elected, to wit: William P. Keilorg, J. Beach and Vice, President of the votes cast at the election president and vice, President of the votes cast at the election for the United States, held on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, under that the following persons were duly and vertally elected, to wit: William P. Keilorg, A. D. 1876, under the votes cast at the election president and vice, President of the Votes cast at the election president and vice, President of the votes cast at the election president and vice, President of the votes cast at the election president and vice, President of the

crime upon colored people is a signal failure, as it is a well known fact that when a crime is committed by colored people in the South the neighborhood is at once in arms, and the perpetrator is soon found and severely and summarily punished. In this case, however, the white people in the neighborhood were calmly indifferent, and no Coroner's dury was even held.

CAPT. HALE.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1876-TWELVE PAGES.

acts of violence on their part. To the best of my knowledge and belief none have been committed by them.

THAT BLOODY SATURDAY MIGHT.

Capt. Hall details the complaints made to him of the lawlessness of the rifle clubs, and instances over a dozen cases of whipping and other outrages committee in the Pinkston neighborhood upon colored people on the Saturday night previous to the election, the same night Henry Pinkston and his child and Merriman Rhodes were murdered, and Eliza Pinkston so terribly mangled, and those making the complaints all named the same party as being guilty—the rifle club under the command of W. J. Theobald, and among the members of which were Dr. Young, James Roberts, Walter Loran, Frank Durham, and Lane Lyons. The sories told him all agreed on this point, and all, so far as they went, sustained the story of Mrs. Pinkston.

CONCLUDING STATEMENTS.

Capt. Hall closes has statement as follows:

From my observation and knowledge of the colored people living in the Southern States, I do believe that they are very timid,—in fact, almost destitute of courage that their fears are easily wrought upon, and that they will quickly yield to an opposing display of force, especially if the opposing element is composed of armed white men. I am convinced that the condition of affairs in Ouashita Parish, from the 33d of September, 1876, until the election, was not only such as to influence the election, but was also such as to compet the great number of them to vote the Democratic ticket. From reliable information numerated to me, I believe the town of Monroe, it the time of the election there, and approaches thereto were so strongly guarded by the same class of men as to effectually prevent colored people from either poing to or from it without great r k of their lives.

\*\*Wenert's treas Onable assumption.\*\*

No further returns than those I have sent you will be promulgated to-morrow morning, but there is no doubt but that a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature has been leaved.

there is no doubt but that a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature has been elected. Col. John M. Enery paid a visit to the office of the Republican newspaper, the official journal, this evening, representing himself as Governor, and in his official capacity directing the publication of so-called official returns of Presidential Electors, which are supposed to correspond with those of Abe Hewitt's Returning Residuations of the Residuant Commenced of Lyman Trumphill John ing Board, composed of Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer, George B. Smith, et al. The manager of the Republican failed to recognize in Col. McEnery anything of a distinctively Gubernatorial character, and his bogus returns will not

appear in that paper.

appear in that paper.

OPPICIAL DOCUMENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.—At 5:30 p. m. today the Secretary of State personally served on
Gov. Kellogg the following notification:

STATE OF LOUISLANA, OPPICE OF THE SECRETARY
OF STATE, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5, 1876.—I. J. P.
G. Deslonde, Secretary of State for the State of
Louislana, do hereby certify that the returning officers of the election held in said State on the 7th
day of November, A. D. 1876, have returned to
me, as Secretary of State, secording to law, the
following persons as duly elected Electors of President and Vice President of the United States for
the State of Louislana at such election, to wit:
For the State at large, William P. Kellogg and
J. Henri Burch. For Districts—First District,
Peter Joseph; Second District, Llonel R. Sheldon;
Third District. Morris Marks; Fourth District,
Aaron B. Levissee: Fifth District, Orlando H.
Brewster: Sixth District, Osar Jeffrion. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name
and caused the Seal of the State to be attached this
fifth day of December, A. D. 1876, and of the
Independence of the United States the one hundred
and first.

J. P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State,
THE FIGURES.

Accompanying this certificate was a statement
of the aggregate votes for Presidential Electors, as certified to by the Secretary of State, as
follows:
Official compiled returns of an election held in

in said State; that there are in law and in fact no returns of any election held in said State until first examined, canvassed, and compiled by them: that statements furnished by Commissioners of Election are simply statements of votes purported to have been cast, and that until the fairness and legality of the voting at the poll or precinct have been passed upon by the Returning officers, no validity attaches to any such statement.

is acon found and severely and summarily punished. In this case, however, the white people in the neighborhood were calmip indifferent, and no Corponer's dury was even held.

CAPT. HALE.

The testimony of Capt. and brevet Lieut. Col. Clayton Hale, Sixteenth United States Infantry, who since Sept.J 24 was the commanding officer of Monroe and Onachits Parishes, is most damaging to the Democracy of that section, who scarcely attempt a defense in the attempted murder of Ben James, Eaton Logwood, and George Shelton, who were shot and left for dead. Capt. Hale's testimony, which is four columns long, states that at the time he took command the condition of affairs in Ouachits was very much unsettled.

A strong feeling of political bitterness and intolerance was apparent among a large class of white men by negroes of being driven from their houses, of being threatened to be whipped and treated with other acts of violence of their houses, being invaded at night by masked and armed white reliable, and of notifications from from their houses, of being threatened to be whipped and treated with other acts of violence of their houses, being invaded at night by masked and armed white reliable, and of notifications from from their houses, of being threatened to be whipped and treated with other acts of violence of their houses, of being threatened to be whipped and treated with other acts of violence of their houses being invaded at night by masked and armed white men, that the colored population of the partsh seemed to have been read so determined was the threatening attitude of white men were formed in different parts of his parish, and the acts and indusence of these armed and mounted organizations seem to have effectually repressed whatever law shifting sentiment may have herefore existed in the parch. No applications have been made to meet the partsh, and the acts and indusence of these armed and mounted organizations and colored, were too meeting from acts of violence at the partsh, and the acts and indusence of these a

The Republican Electoral College meets tomorrow. The Democratic Electors will also
meet and cast their votes. They will, it is stated, obtain certificates from McEnery, de jure
Governor. The Democrats claim that two of
the Republican Electors are ineligible, A. B.
Levissee being at the time of election United
States Commissioner, and O. H. Brewster being Commissioner, and O. H. Brewster being issioner of the Land Office.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

was expected to-day has not yet occurred, al-though the rifle-clubs are arriving by every train, and every house and lot in the city is full of publicans can have peace by surrendering every late election. Two o'clock p. m. to-day was the hour appointed for the Joint Assembly to meet in the Capitol and count and publish

in the Capitol and count and publish the result of the election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. At that hour there were fifty-three of the original members present, and fourteen admitted since as contestants from other counties. The Senate soon after entered with seventeen members, all Republicans, a majority of one. Speaker Mackey, after appointing tellers,

PROCEEDED TO AGGREGATE THE VOTE until he came to Edgedeld and Laurens Counties, when, on a decision rendered by each House, these counties were thrown out and the count declared the vote to be as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 169,987; Chamberlain receiving 85,216; Hampton, 83,771. For Lieutenant-Governor, Gleaves, 86,631. Chamberlain and Gleaves were

rived here to-day to defend the Presidential Electors. The case was ably argued. The Court reserved its decision as to the source of their authority.

The Democratic (so-called) House was in secret session in Music Hall this alternoon.

The situation here may be summed up thus: The Governor is in hourly danger of assassination for asserting his constitutional rights, and has to be protected from personal violence. All the State officers are in arrest for contempt. Writs of mandamus to do and writs of prohibition not to do something are daily issued by the Supreme Court, which is also on the track of the editor of the only Republican paper published here, for contempt. United States troops guard the Capitol, while the city is filled with armed bands of desperate and daring men, under the command of wily and unscrupulous leaders. The end is not yet.

Constables on Dutt.

To the Western Associated Press.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 5.—This ference the troops were withdrawn from the doors and entrances to the State House, and the places of the sentinels supplied by special constables acting under the orders of Gov. Chamberlain. A large number of special deputy Sergeants-at-Arms were enrolled and placed at the doors of the Senste and Republican House.

The troops are still retained in the State House for the purpose of protecting the Governor. A sentinel paces the corridor in front of Gov. Chamberlin's office.

The Senste and House, in joint session, after the passage of the concurrent resolution, met and canvassed the vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The County of Edgefield, which gave Hampton over 3,200 majority, and Laurens, which gave him over 1,100 majority, were previously thrown out, when the Democratic Senators retired from the hall.

When the returns were canvassed, Lieut-Gov. Gleaves (colored) and Speaker Mackey declared Chamberlain elected by 3,044 votes.

Adjourned.

It is expected that Chamberlain will be inaugurated to-morrow.

The Hampton House has been in session all day. Their still the supplie

Secretary of State to deliver the returns to Speaker Wallace, and the papers taken under advisement.

Arguments on the quo warranto proceedings requiring the Hayes Electors to show by what anthority they exercise the functions of their office will be heard to-morrow morning. The Electors meet to-morrow.

THE HAMPTON HORDES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Tribune's correspondent at Columbia, S. C., telegraphs, under date of the 4th, as follows: "All day special trains have been arriving, bringing bodies of armed men, nearly all with rifles. They have their blankets rolled around their necks, and their haversacks slung, and they look very little different from the Confederate soldiers with whom we were once so familiar. They have been quartered in the spacious fair grounds and buildings, and in the public halls of the town. There are only about 400 United States soldiers in the city, and not less than 3,000 members of the rife clubs are here."

The Tribuns has a telegram, under the caption of "A Democratic View of Affairs." which closes thus: "The Democrats are confident of success. Speeches were made to-night (Monday) by Wade Hampton and other Democratic speakers, full of spirit, but counseling peace. The city is crowded with armed Democrats, and many are arriving by every train. The Democrats will not fire a shot, unless under orders to sustain the Supreme Court."

FLORIDA.

No sign.

New York, Dec. 5.—The Western Union Telegraph office reports that the wires from Lake City to Tallahaseee, Fla., are interrupted. No press dispatches have been received from Tallahassee to-night.

PERPLEXITY

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Leading Democrats show wonderful confidence to-night in the result of the action of the Electoral College toresult of the action of the Electoral College toto-morrow. They say that arrangements
have been made which render Tilden's election certain. The current opinion is
that a member of the Florida Returning Board
has been purchased in Tilden's interest. A
number of Democratic members of Congress
have to-night received dispatches saying that
the Canvassing Board in Florida, before midnight, will issue certificates to the Tilden Electors. The Board consists of but three members. Of these, one (the Attorney-General) is
an earnest Democrat. The Comptroller is expected to vote with the Attorney-General for
Tilden. The Republicans, for some days past,
have been warned that a scheme of such character was contemplated. To-night the Republican managers are very anxious about the result, but have no definite information.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Senstor Edmunds has given notice that he will to-morrow call up his joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. A long debate upon some of its provisions may be expected. This resolution was originally introduced on the 22d of March last, and referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. That Committee considered it and reported it back favorably. The resolution provides for the abolition of the twelfth article of the Constitution of the United States, and the adoption of a new one providing that the Electors shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for, and of the Electors voting for the same, and sent to the Supreme Court of the United States; that the persons having the greatest number of the votes for President considered by the Court to be lawful and certified shall be President, and that the Court shall disregard errors of form and be governed by the substantial right of the matter; that if no person have such majority, that state of facts shall be certified to the House

tenant-Governor, Gleaves, 86,630; Simpson, 82,521. Chamberlain and Gleaves were then duly declared Governor and Liautenant-Governor of South Carolina for the next two years. After appointing a committee to notify the Governor, both Houses adjourned. But this is no conclusive solution of the difficulty. The case is in the Supreme Court, where Mackey has been ruled, to which he replied to-day by answering that the Court had neither authority nor jurisdiction.

THE INFANOUS MOSES is Chief Justice of this Court. The rest can be inferred.

The Hon. Samuel Shellaberger, of Ohio, arrived here to-day to defend the Presidential Electors. The case was ably argued. The Court reserved its decision as to the source of their authority.

The Democratic (so-called) House was in secret session in Music Hall this alternoon.

The situation here may be summed up thus:

and be governed by the substantial right of the matter; that if no person have such majority, that state of facts shall be certified to the House of Herpresentatives, which shall elect a President from the three persons standing highest on the list by a viva-voce vote. Similar provision is made for the election of Vice-President by the Sanate.

The Hon. Samuel Shellaberger, of Ohio, arrived here to-day to defend the Presidential Electors. The case was ably argued. The Court reserved its decision as to the source of their authority.

The Democratic (so-called) House was in secret session in Music Hall this atternoon.

The situation here may be summed up thus:

WAIT A MOMENT.

WAIT A MOMENT.

TO-DAY WILL TELL THE STORY.

Special Dispoice to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—To-morrow will be the eventful day on which the election of the next President is to be decided, and the Republicans here, with the exception of a few disgusted Independents, are confident, unless there is trickery, that Hayes will receive a majority of the lawful votes legitimately east; but the Democrats have made and are making every exertion to prevent this result. The bull-dozers of Louisiana, the Rifle Clubs of South Carolina, and the sneake-bribers of Florida will each play their respective parts as assigned them by Tilden, while attempts will be made here and there to seduce Electors from the discharge of the duty confided to them. Of course there is an unusually

LARGE FLOCK OF CANARDS

flying about here to-night announcing defection

flying about here to-night announcing defection in the Republican Electoral College, treachery in the Florida Returning Board, and threatened bloodshed at Columbia, but the Republicans know that some of these stories are false, and they believe that others have no foundation in fact, and furthermore they have strong hopes that Hayes will be declared to-morrow the President-elect of the United States.

Republicans have within a short time received information that one of the Electors in South Carolina had decided either to vote for Tilden or not to vote at all. On inquiry, it was ascertained that he had determined upon the latter course, but had no intention of voting for Tilden. The course decided upon by Republicans, after consultation with the law officers of the Government, was, that the other Electors should, if he declined to vote, declare a vacancy, and elect some one who would vote. Upon learning this the wavering Elector agreed to vote for Hayes.

NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA.

THE THING PIXED UP.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

Lincoles, Neb., Dec. 5.—The State Legislature assembled at 10 o'clock to-day on proclamation of the Governor to count the vote cast for the town, as soldiers embers of the caprature assembled at 10 o'clock to-day on proclamation of the Governor to count the vote cast for the Presidential Electors. Every effort was made by the Democrate has thirteen members, —four Democrate, one vacancy, and eight Republicans. Of the latter President Griggs is now (consult to Chemints, Germany. Seven make a quorum. None of the Democratic members appeared. Two left the State as soon as they heard of the proclamation. Upon assembling seven members of the Senate were found present, and a large quorum in the House. The vote of the Electors was canyassed as follows:

Hayes Electors, 31,883, to 31,900; Tilden, 16.354; to 17,534; Cooper, 721 to 2,530. The President

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OREGON.

OREGON.
THE LAME BLECTOR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—A Portland press dispatch says that argument in the Watts case opened at Salem this morning before Gov. Grover upon the protest filed by Senator Kelly and others arainst the issuance of a certificate to the alleged disqualified Elector. Odell, one of the Republican Electors, said the Electors did not wish to argue the case, but would file a counter protest. Kelly then read a protest filed by him Dec. 2, with accompanying affidavits. Odell read a long counter-protest, setting forth the facts and law applicable to the case, signed by the Republican Electors. Kelly then argued the issue at length, taking the ground that Watte was inelligible at the time of the election, and the person receiving the next highest number of votes was entitled to the certificate. He cited various cases in support of his position.

Several prominent Democratic lawyers followed him.

Appearances indicate that the argument will not be closed in time for a decision of the question before casting the Electoral vote to-morrow.

It is generally conceded by the Republicans

It is generally conceded by the Republicans that the Governor will not issue certificates to either Watts or Cronin.

Intense interest is centered on the action of the Governor.

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Apsciel Dispetch to The Tribusa.

Boston, Dec. 5.—The Electoral College of this State met to-day for organization. The proceedings were formal, and entirely harmonious. Stephen Salisbury called the meeting to order, Thomas Taibot was chosen President, and Carroll D. Wright Secretary. The vote for officers lacked only one of unanimity in each case. All the members were present, and all deny a knowledge of any intended defection from the Republican party.

WERNONT.

MONTFELIER, Vt., Dec. 5.—The Vermont Electors met for organization to-day. Jacob Estey was chosen Chairman. H. N. Sollace appeared and stated that when elected he held the office of Postmaster, though he had since resigned. He had doubts of his right to act (or such election) as Elector. He would therefore retire and neglect to attend. The Chairman at once declared a vacancy, and Sollace was elected and sworn in.

MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHEE.

Boston, Dec. 5.—The Electors of Maine and

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGIS.

SPRINGISHED, III., Dec. &—The P.

Electors of Illinois meet at the Electors of Illinois meet at the State-House to morrow at noon to cast the vote of Illinois to Hayes and Wheeler, and to select one of their number to bear the certificate of their vote to Congress. Several of the Electors are already

NEW YORK.

MINNESOTA.

THE BLECTORS.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 5.—The Electors for Minnesota met at the State Capitol at noon today, received their certificates from the Governor, took the cath of office, and adjourned until 12 noon to-morrow, when they will proceed to cast their ballots for Hayes and Wheeler.

OHIO.

MESTING OF THE BLECTORS.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 8.—The Onio Estemet to-day and effected a temporary ortion. After appointing committees the journed until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning the Electors were present except one. ALABAMA. MOSTOOMERY, Als., Dec. 5.—It is reported here that the candidates for Electors on the Republican ticket will meet here to-morrow and cast their votes for Hayes.

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORARY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 4.—The Senatorial election by the Legislature this winter promises to be a tame affair compared with the last one, as the unanimous sentiment of the press, politicians, and people seems to be for T. W. Ferry. His political record, from a member of the Lower House of the Michigan Legislature to his present position, embracing twenty years' experience, has been fair. He so controlled the Greenback vote in the State that not a single candidate was elected, and, as a consequence, many of Gov. Bagley's friends now favor Ferry.

CONGENSSIONAL MAJORTTES.

Agregate Republican matority is the State for Congressmen, 19,082.

THE SPAKERSHIP.

Among those mentioned for Speaker of the House are John T. Rich, of Lapeer, who was a delegate to Cincinnati; N. A. Hamilton, of Berrien, another delegate to the National Convention; and Herbert H. Hoyt, of Saginaw.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OOREHOUSE & CO.; , 274 and 276 East Madison and Fixtures, ne Appleby Manufacturing Company.

SHIONABLE FURS

nesday, Dec. 6, at 10 a.m. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

s. m., commencing at 10 o'clock,
s, Nos. 180 and 182 Monroe-st., the
and Machinery of said Compan;
consists of all kinds of Woodand is of the most approvat order.
sold one large Fire and Burgand the entire steam fixures
ouilding. Sale positive.
"TON, Receiver.
HOUSE & CO.; Auctioneers. P. McNAMARA & CO.

nd Shoes at Auction. SES'& CO., Auctionee . 25 East Washington-st

KENTUCKY.

COMPATER SETUPLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMPATER GRATIFIDE INCREASE IN THE EMPTOURN REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMPATER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

about \$8.000. These are the only States outside the "Solid South" which gave Democratic majorities.

The other States of the North gave an aggregate Republican majority of over 280,000. The vote of all the non-seceding States, Including Kentucky, Missouri, West Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland, shows a net Republican majority of 78,000. The Democratic majority of the face of the returns, is less than 275,000. As the non-seceding States are Republican por 75,000 majority, it appears that the Democratic majority of the face of the states. The fact is, the States of North Carolina, Alabama, Virginia. Temessee, Georgia, Mississiph, Pexas, and Arkansas gave this majority. It declared in favor of the equality of all citizens before the law. It declared devotion to the constitutional amendments by which negroes became voters. The farce of an election in early all of the Southern States just named shows the utter insincerity of those prefessions. The large Democratic majorities in those States simply means that the colored vote was not poiled. By intimidation and threats, which Republicans in this State well understand, and by abolishing so many of the voting placos that the remaining ones were occupied by the white voters during the entire election of the Republican itieks would be assured by a large majority, both of the gopular and Electoral vote. The boast that the people have pronounced against the Republican party is totally unfounded. If the next Administration should be Democratic fit will be a gainst the will of the people. We apprehense no trouble over the result of the election. If the Democratic flatform the edition in the President reduced by frand, will stible the result; On the other hand, it is also the propose of the supplied and the propose of the propose of the supplied provided the propose of the propose of the supplied provided the propose of the propose of the supplied provided the propose of t

by frand, will shide the result. On the other hand, if the Republican ticket has the majority, we believe there will be no violence. Reckless men who counsel resistance deserve the severest condemnation. All persons should discountenance indiscreet and infammatory speaking and writing. Our country has suffered enough on account of passionate and bad men; if needs rest and tranquility. The people should entityate the virtues of moderation torbestance, and fairness.

R. M. Kelly, Chalman.

J. K. Goodlos.

William Krippenstappi.

R. M. Cunningham.

C. Stege.

Petrix Lewis.

Thomas Spred, Secretary.

INTIMIDATION.

CRICAGO, Dec. 2.—I beg to differ with Mr. Horace White in his communication in your paper of the 2d inst., in the following conclusions and propositions advanced by him in regard to instinklation:

First.—"That smong the processes by which our institutions are maintained, is that of frequent popular elections." I believe that the frequency of our different elections is a great evil; it occasions a continual figuring and virepulling among the ins and outs, and it is the main cause for the spathy felt, among the respectable people to the greatest extent, against voting at and paying any attention to elections, except, perhaps, every four years in the Presidential canvass. They allow a set of men to be elected to office who turn out bad, and then console themselves with the thought that their term of office is short, and resolve to get in better men the next time. This keeps them in a continual need of Citizens' Committees, etc.

Second.—"That this country may become as unstable, and property here as insecure, and social disorder as unbearable, as in Mexico and Veneaucla." Mr. White forgets that the great majority of the American people belong to the Angle-Saxon race, and that this race stands no nonsense when once aroused, but ends such matters at once by summary process, and it is only due to such very charitable and sentimental men as Horace Greeley, and those who thought like him, that the present disturbances have existed at the South since the War closed. Had Lincoln lived, Greeley would have had a chance to sign his name on the bond of Jeff Davis,—no bond would have ever been required,—but some of the leaders would have been punished or banished from the country, and the rest made aware that treason was likely to be followed by its just deserts, and thousands of lives would have been arreed in consequence. The Kepublican party has to thank such men as Greeley, Schurz, and others, who in the hour of victory let their magnaminity only see the white man in the South, and evil they only to the men back into the

who are committing the outrages among them is certain. If the reports of disturbances between the whites and blacks in the South, reported a white man hurt occasionally, there would be some reason to believe that the blacks were occasionally the aggressors, but when the reports continually read twenty negroes killed and no white man hurt, I for one shall not change the opinion I formed on an extended trip through the South a few years ago: That the fairest, richest, and most beautiful portion of our beautiful land is inhabited in many places by a set of men made half-savage during the existence of slavery, overbearing and intolerant in the highest degree, lazy, or too proud to work, who only remember that but a short time ago they received all the wags which now go to the man who does the work, and that they have to go to work themselves or starve; and, knowing of what I speak, the words I said on opening The Tribunz on the mounting of the 8th of November were, "God help the colored men of the South."

Figh.—"That Republican Supervisors and United States troops were everywhere at the threatened voting-places." The Republican supervisor of one precinct in North Carolina was found drowned in a river, with his clothes drawn over his head, a day or two after the election. He had undertaken to carry the Republican surviver of the Poullican party has been brought in such a bad shape by the present Afmenistration." I admit the latter half of the last sentence. The Administration has made many mistakes; it has left a great deal of crime unpanished, and has pardoned a deal more, when it was uncalled for. It has many leaders who will be taked to step down and out to the near future. But, with all its faults, the Republican party is so much superior to the other side that I cannot conceive how Mr. White can ask it of Mr. Hayes to step down in favor of a branded engineer of a fraudulent election.—S. J. Tilden, accused by Horace Greeley, and the accusation never answered, never denied. Horace Greeley these who he had been c

did him a cruel injustice; that he longes to get back to private line, and was counting the hours to the time when he might lay down the cares of office."

Correspondent—Is it your own individual opinion, Mr. Hewitt, that the President was in the main earnest and meant just what he said!

Mr. Hewitt—I am free to say that that is my opinion. I think I am free to say I have no words but words of praise for the attitude of the President as he declared it to me. Of course he will have, sooner or later, to decide if some measure who has been legally elected. Of course he views the situation from a Republican standpoint. No one can blame him for that. Of course he may do wrong through an error of judgment, but I am free to say for my-self that I do not believe he is intentionally plotting to do any wrong. I think that much ought to be said in justice to the President.

Correspondent—I shall be very glad to say it. Mr. Hewitt's manner was earnest, and it was evident that he believes fully that the President meant what he said.

## CASUALTIES.

BROOKLYN THEATRE BURNED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Brooklyn Theatre burned to the ground to-night. The fire originated on the stage at 11:30 p. m., when the company were about half through with the last act of the "Two Orphans." The fire spread with lightning rapidity, and burst out through the door on Washington street. The panic and confusion among the audience was terrible. A number must be badly injured, and some probably killed. Dieters' restaurant, adjoining, was totally destroyed, and the Post-Office slightly damaged.

The theatre was owned by Kingaley, Keeney, and others, and was rented to Shook & Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, New York. Loss on the theatre about \$250,000.

At 1 o'clock the fire is still burning, but under control. The fire was caused by the gas setting fire to the wood-work in one of the wings. The are originated in the files, which, biaxing, fell on top of the scenery. One of the actresses came to the front of the stage and said: "A small accident has occurred, but don't be alarmed. Only a piece of fly is on fire." On mention of fire the andience arose to their fiest and made a wild rush for the doors. The smake soon became sufficiating, and women fell fainting in the aisles and were trampled over. Numbers jumped out of the windows and were severely injured. Three were picked up and sent to Long Island College Hospital, and are not expected to live. A young man who jumped out of a window says another man was with him and got to the window, and while holding on with his hands and andeavoring to get out, became overpowered with smoke, fell back and must have been consumed in the fames.

Dresses were torn from Indies while lying in the aisles and on the sidewalk quiside. A large pile of dresses so torn from the back and picked up by the police were in the police station next door to the tincatre.

All the theatre company got out safely except a flyman usmed Cumberson, who was badly burned and threw himself out of the window. He will die.

Dieter's restaurant is badly damaged by water,

STRANGE ACCIDENT.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 5.—Last night, in a scuffle, John Franklin was pushed through a pane of glass in a store-window, and by the broken edge of the glass was so badly cut about the head that it is thought be will die. His skull was fractured at the base.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

New York, Dec. 5.—A Bethlehem (Pa.) dispatch says that more than one-half of the mines in the State are stopped. The number of men thrown out of work is estimated at between \$5,000 and 45,000. It is believed that the suspension will be entire by the middle of this month.

CONGRESS.

The Hewitt Investigation Sc Again Before the House.

A Mistake in the Tally-List Defeats the Resolutions. Speaker Randall Saves the Day by

The Edmunds Resolutions Passed in the Senate by a Party Vote.

Giving the Casting Vote.

Mr. Thurman Expounds the Democratic Theory of Free Suffrage.

Work Accomplished by the Southern Claims Commission.

LISTENING

LISTENING

Special Dispaich to The Tribuse.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—The President's message in the Senate was listened to with considerable attention. In the House, after the first paragraphs, the Democrats cessed to listen to it. The passage in reference to the indimidation of the Southern Postmasters was the first to particularly attract their attention. Their interest increased when the portion relating to the election was reached, and there were many sings of approval at this on the Democratic side. The fact that the paragraph on the Southern situation was very short disappointed everybody. It is now said that the President intends to wait until after the Electoral vote is east, and until the Louisiana Committee arrives, when he will treat the whole Southern question in a special message. It is even said that his views upon this subject have already been prepared, but were stricken out to-day in order to await to-morrow's event. A good many Democrats smiled approvingly as the last sentence of the message was reached, in which the phantom of Casarism was forever laid low.

HEWITT'S RESOLUTION.

HEWITT'S RESOLUTION.

THE HITCH IN ITS PASSAGE.

Special Dispote to The Tribuna.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Speaker Randall came very near being compelled by his party to-day to make a most extraordinary, unprecedented, and arbitrary ruling. His sense of fairness and knowledge of parliamentary rules finally forced him to rule in favor of the minority, and a lucky chance subsequently saved the Democracy from an unpleasant dilemma. When the House opened, Plaisted, of Maine, stated that he had voted negatively upon the resolution to send the Investigation Committee into the three disputed Southern States. He proved this by the testimony of Blair, of New Hampshire. Gen. Banks, on his account, moved that Plaisted's vote be recorded in the negative. This was a pitiable efituation for the Democrats, for, as the case then stood, the recording of Plaisted's vote in the negative.

would have departed the fewert absolurion,
and have prevented the Democrats from sending the Committees South until next Monday, when the rules can again be suspended.
The Democrats accordingly made a tremendous
effort to prevent the recording of this vote.
They closed their eyes to all precedents, and
sought to deprive a member of the House of the
right to vote, and were pushing their case to
am extreme, when Randall rebelled, and
ruled that Plaisted had the right to have his
vote recorded. Meanwhile the Democrats found a
member (Fuller of Indiana) who claimed to
have voted on the other side, and whose vote in
like manner had not been recorded. The result
was that Randall escaped from an unpleasant
dilemma, and that the Democrats saved the
resolution.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

Special Disputed to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—In the House to-day the Speaker laid before that body the sixth general report of the Southern Claims Commission, which embraces special reports in 1,867 cases. Of this number 978 were allowed, in whole or in part, and 806 disallowed. The

legs. Ordered printegs and Elections when appointed.

It provides that the revised statutes shall be amended so that the election for President and Vice-President shall be held in October, and the Electional Collegs shall meet in the January fol-

Favor of Haves Leaning

THE EDMUNDS RESOLUTION. Mr. Edmunds gave holics that he would be a provided to take up to morrow the joint resolution respecting the method of counting and deciding the Electoral vote for President and Vice-President of the United States reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in May last. He also gave notice of an amendment he would offer, and it was produced grinfed.

Mr. Merrimon introduced a bill to after the time for holding elections for President and Vice-President and counting the vote in the Electoral College. Ordered printed and to be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections when appointed.

to be hereafter referred to the Committee on Printing.

AN INQUIRY.

Mr. Withers submitted a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate, if not incompatible with public interest, under what authority and for what purpose troops of the United States occupied the City of Petersburg, Va., on the 7th day of November, 1870, the day of election.

Objection was made by Mr. Edmunds, and the resolution was laid over.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Morton submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the election. Of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people, which was read and laid on the table until the appointment of the committees, and will then be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In submitting the resolution Mr. Morton said it was identical with the proposition reported by the Committee of Privileges and Elections two years ago.

PETITION.

Mr. Wright presented a petition saking that Iowa be divided into two judicial districts. Northern and Southern. Ordered referred to the Committee on Judiciary when appointed.

THE EDMUNDS RESOLUTION AGAIN.

Mr. Thurman suggested that the resolution of the Senator from Vermont in regard to Inquiry in the various Southern States be laid over until tomorrow, and be printed with the changes made.

Mr. Rémunds said he could not consent to it going over. He felt it to be his duty to ask the Senate to act upon it to-day.

Mr. Thurman said the Senator from Vermont had argued that the adoption of this resolution would not commit the Senate to any particular doctrine or dogma. He (Thurman) denied this, and argued that it did commit the Senate. He contended that there had been no violation of the Constitution of the United States by ally of the States named in the resolution. The States gave suffrage to everybody, and nothing in the Coustitution of either of them or is any of their statutes obliged suffrage. Under recent amendments to the Constitution, those States could have preserbed property or educationsi qualifications to exclude the colored man from the ballot-box, but did not do so. It was said that this mujer could be set on foot. It was entirely outside of the Constitution, and was based alone upon newspaper articles.

Mr. Thurman denied that there was any such law in either of the States, and the Senator (Edmunds) could not produce any such statute. The laws of those States steed alike on both white and colored woters who had had possession of South Carolina and Louisians since the War. The Republican party had possession of Alabama until the last two years. Yes it was claimed the First of the colored woters who had had possession of South Carolina and Louisians since the War. The Republican party had possession of Alabama until the last two years. Yes it was claimed the right of the colored works who had had possession of South Carolina and Louisians since the War. The Republican party had possession of Alabama

FIRES.

warmoron, D. C., Dec. 5—10 the Hodge to-daythe Societar lended root that body the study report of the Southern China the contract report of the Southern China Lipide, who were executated in segare to be an advantage of the contract of the Report of the State Treasurer-Special Elections.

Special Dispatch to The Interna.

INDIANAFOLIS, Dec. 5.—The annual report of B. C. Shaw, State Treasurer, for the year ending Oct. 31 was filed to-day, and shows the following: Receipts of \$457,094,371; disbursements, \$398,377,797; total debt, \$500,333,834, of which \$501,473,322 are due the School fund. During the year \$510,000 temporary-loan bonds have been paid, leaving \$910,000 outstanding.

Gov. Hendricks has called special elections to fill the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of R. H. Cree, Senator from Madison and Delaware Counties, and James M. Stoddard, John Representative from Parke and Montgomery Counties, to be hald the Shin inst.

THE BANDITTI.

Letters to the Government-The Mis sissippi Democracy.

Massacres and Frauds for Tilden and Reform.

Scenes at the Last Presidential Election.

How Sam Tilden Got His 60,000 Majority.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Plaisted, rising to a privileged question, asserted that on the vote yesterday evening, on Hewitt's resolution for three select committees for Louisians, Florida, and South Carolina, he had distinctly voted in the negative, and had an esequently heard his name so read by the Clerk, but he now found that he was not so recorded in the journal. Inasmuch as a correction of his vote would have defeated the resolution, as the two-thirds majority would have only then been gained by a tie of 156 to 78, any change of the journal which would affect the report was opposed by Mr. Holman and other Democrats.

It was contended, on the other hand, by Mesers. Banks, Kasson, and other Republicans, that it was the right of every member to have his name properly recorded in the journal, and that if that were done and changed the result that consequence had to follow.

Mr. Plaisted's assurance he had yoted no was

\*\*SOV." STONE YERSUS ATTORNET-GENERAL TAPT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribume.

Washington, Dec. 4.—In my last letter I indicated that the recent history of South Carolins was in irreconcilable conflict with the telegraphic statements of Senator Gordon, of Georgia. I now propose to perform the same act of kundness for "Gov." Stone, of Mississippi. I desire that they should both know the truth.

In October, after the very moderate statement made by Attorney-General Taft, at Cincinnati, of the condition of affairs in Mississippi, the de facto Governot of that State telegraphed at him in these words:

In report of your speech at Cincinnati you make reference to Mississippi afairs, which deserves notice at my hands. I am more than willing, and have been able, to execute the laws in Mississippi, and conserve the peace. There is neither intimidation nor threat of initimidation. Both parties assemble in public meeting, without let or hindrance, and both parties canvase, without intimidation in every county and neighborhood.

He demanded the names of the officials or citizens who had complained of outrages. The Attorney-General did not furnish them. The banditti press then raised a howl of indignation at this most righteous refusal.

II.

WHAT A STONE-BLIND GOVERNOR COULDN'T SEE Last summer, in the New York Times, I pub-

all was contended, on the other hand, by hearts were many the state of every member to have had it was the right of every member to have had it was the right of every member to have had if that were done and changed the result that consequences had to state the right of every member to have had if the world on the right of every member to have had if the state of the last summer, in the New York Times, I published a series of letters in which I gave a brief abstract of the affidavits made before the Oxford Grand Jury in Mississippi. They covered hundreds of instances of violation of the Election laws in the northern district of the State. And the northern district is the most civilized district. They showed that companies of armed men from Alabama had come into the State, by invitation, to terrorize the Republicana, and that their restaurant and livery-stable bills had been paid by the City Council of Columbus. They established six distinct cases of assassination for opinion's sake in a single county. They showed that an eminent lawyer (whom the Democratic party of Mississippi selected as their attorney before the Investigating Committee) had stuffed the ballot-box at Columbus and threatened the negroes on the day before election. They proved fraud and intimidation in every form. They incorporated a threatening letter in which the foreman of the Oxford Grand Jury was warned not to find true bills against Democratic offenders, and another letter from the United States District Attorney in which he explained why it was impossible to prosecute the banditti in Mississippi. They demonstrated the existence of a reign of terror in all that part of the State. They gave the names of the discussion of the offenders.

More than that, there are two thousand pages of affidavits, of sworn evidence, and official and personal statements and letters, in the report of the Mississippi Investigating Committee, with names, and dates, and places in full, and all of them are lurid with proof that this so-called "tovernor" owes his position to a campaign of terrorism and assassination.

What has he done, and what has his party done, about it! Nothing, except to deny that these cowardly crimes, thus established by evidence unrefuted and irresistible, were ever committed in the State. No one has been prosecuted. Not enc.

Mr. Conger—That is the very tang of which is compisin. (Laughter.)

The upshot of the whole matter, therefore, is that the resolution for the appointment of three Committees remains in force.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. Hamilton (Ind.) then offered his resolution assigning Saturday, the 16th, for the presentation of suitable resolutions on the death of the late Speaker Kerr, and expression by members of the esteem in which he was held for his unblemished character and eminent public services. Adopted.

THE MESSAGE.

The Speaker then announced the President's annual message, which was thereupon read by the Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Wood (N. Y.), the message and accompanying documents were ordered printed forthwith in pamphlet form, and were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

SOUTHERN COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following select

Daton.

BOUTHERN COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following select Committees:
On Louisians—Messrs. Morrison, Jenka, McMahon, Lynde, Bischburs, Meade, House, Phelps, New, Ross, Townsond (Pa.), Danford, Huribut (Ill.), Crano, and Joyce.
On Floridis—Messrs. Thompson, Debolt, Walling, Hopkins, Garlield, and Dunnell.
On the South Carolina Committee the name of Cochrane was substituted for that of Stenger, excused on account of illness in his family.

Mr. Lawrence asject leave to offer a resolution designed to secure equal school privileges to white and colored children, but objection was made, and the House adjourned.

from their homes. And for weeks and weeks after my letters were published the negroes whose testimony I quoted were forced to hide in the woods. They have since left the State, or they have been murdered. The Attorney-General received letters protesting against the publication of my abstracts of the records in his edice.

"It is a said case," he said; "if we publish without names the evidence of these outrages, they deny it and say that we are libeling them; and if we publish the name, we endanger the lives of the witnesses."

This is the fact. It can be attested by evidence without end. I mention it to explain the true nature of the securing candor of the rest of the "Governor's" dispatch to the Attorney-General:

I ask, as a simple matter of justice to Mississippi, you give names, dates, and places of wrongs alleged to have occurred reported to your department. Perpetrators of wrongs are responsible to State sutherity, and I am abundantly suic to bring all such to justice.

Able, perhaps, but not willing!

New, in view of the fact that thousands of men in Mississippi, by name, address, and date, at the time of tins telegraph, had already been publicly pointed out as the "perpetrators of wrongs," and that no step had been taken to punish them, this telegram, like the telegrams of Gordon, indicates now marvelously indifferent to wrongs done and to blood shed by their party the Democratic leaders of the Gulf State Democracy are.

But the evidence is not exhausted. Let me give a few more facts, not one of which has hitherto been published.

AT PEORIA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PROBLE, Ill., Dec. 5.—A disastrous fire visited in this city this morning, destroying the large and valuable distillery works of Zell & Francis. The fire was discovered about 9 o'clock, and a general alarm turned in. The entire Fire Department were soon on the ground, but owing to the distance from the engine-houses, the distillery was consumed by the time they reached FRAUDS IN NORTHBASTERN MISSISSIPPI. Here is a letter to Senator Bruce from the

PROBLE, Hil., Dec. 5.—A disastrous fire visited in this city this morning, destroying the large and valuable distillery works of Zell & Francis. The fire was discovered about 9 o'clock, and a general alarm turned in. The entire Fire Department were soon on the ground, but owing to the distance from the engine-houses, the distillery was consumed by the time they reached there. They succeeded, however, in swing the bonded warchouse and several other outbuildings. It is impossible to estimate the loss tonight, but it may be set down roughly at \$75,000. The insurance is said to be about \$25,000.

The insurance is said to be about \$25,000. The insurance is said to be about \$25,000. The fine they receive the control of the fiames. An entire block of fine buildings is in danger, however.

LATES—The latter fire has been subdued, and the loss will not exceed \$2,000.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. —A fire occurred in the Ross Block, on South Meridian street, this atternoon, occupied by Saddier, Pee & Co., whole-sale notions; R. J. Connor, wholesale hats and furs; Griffith & Co., whole-sale millinery. The damage was mostly done by water; fully insured in Eastern companies.

The following are estimated losses by the fire damage was mostly done by water; fully insured in Eastern companies.

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The following are estimated losses by the fire damage was mostly done by water; fully insured.

The salar for the fire in the livery-stable of George F. Farrar, No. 348 Thirty-first street, which was estimated losses by the fire damage was mostly done by water fully insur

TERRORISM IN WESTERN MISSISSIPPI.

"There is neither intimidation nor threat of intimidation," telegraphed "Gov." Stone. Here is an extract from a letter to President Grant, marked "strictly confidential," from a merchant in a mercantile house on the Mississippi River whose business connections bring him into intimate relations with the "leading citizens" of Tennessee and Mississippi. It relates to the elections in Western Mississippi. It is dated Nov. 11: Nathing but a deep sense of daty induces me to address to you this letter; but the imperiled condition

"No intimidation," says his telegraphic Excellency. Let us go now to the eastern part of the State. Oktibbeha lies west of Loundes County. It has a black population of 9,304, and a white population of 5,587. It gave Grant 1,383 votes and Greeley 235. In 1875 the Republican candidate for State Treasurer received 1,508 votes and the Democratic candidate 781. The same proportion has been shown at every election since 1868 until this year. The Democrats carried it for Tilden. How was it done? No Republican meetings were allowed to be held—not one. A Hayes and Wheeler club advertised a meeting out in the country. Its President, a colored man was notified by the President of the Tilden and Rendricks Club that he would not be permitted to hold it,—that he would be killed if he attempted to convene it; that no more Raffical meetings would be tolerated by "our people" in that county. The Republican President was a prudent man; and so he agreed, thus threatened, not to have the meeting assemble. But he young men of the club thought that this threat was mere bruff; and, one night in September last, they gathered around a colored Baptist Church, away from any town,—at a place whose they could not be accused of disturbing any one. A great bondire had been built—for the speaking was to be in the open air. They were clustered near the fire. Suddenly a volley of builets zipped through the air, and another volley, and auother; and four men fell down dead and twenty-seven men were wounded. A Democrat, in describing the ground where this cowardly massacre occurred, said, "It looked as if they had been alsughtering bogs."

When Lamar applies for his seat in the Senate this massacre will be officially investigated. Gov. Stone knows about this hideous act of his Democracy. Yet there was no intimidation, he says.

I have shown how this county went when there was no intimidation—under Renpublican in Tivinger

he says.

I have shown how this county went when there was no intimidation—under Republican rule. What was the effect of this the Denocratic method of not intimidating the colored voters? In November, it gave 1,873 for Tilden and only 1,023 for Hayes.

"NO INTIMIDATION" IN NORTHWESTERN MIS-

Now let us see how it was in the northwestern part of the State. Hernando County has over 3,500 more blacks than whites.

I quote from the United States Marshal's report of a meeting in this county, at which the District United States Attorney, Judge Walton, was the candidate of the Republicans, and Col. Manning, a Rebel officer, who was in the Fort Pillow massacre under Forrest, was the candidate of the Democracy for Congress:

Judge Walton and Mr. Manning were stretified

licans went home. The Democratic clab was summoned as a posse by the Sheriff, put under arms "to Keep the peace,"—really to kill Republicans if an opportunity afforded.

WIII.

A KANSAS REMINISCENCE.

Middle-aged men will recall this old device of the Democracy in Kansas, which resulted in the clear of the Free State Hotel and the Heratd of Fraction office by Sherill Jones and "posse." We are fighting the same evil power to-day.

They used to tell lies in those days. Every outrage that they wantonly committed was charged to the Free State men.

Do they still lie! Well, without answering the question, let me quote again what "Gor." Stone dared to telegraph the Attorney-Genéral: Both parties assemble in public meeting without let or hindrance, and both parties canvass without intimidation in every county and neighborhood.

I have similar and worse accounts from free out of the six Congressional Districts of Mississippi. I can only briefly refer to a few of them:

They show that in the Northern District of Mississippi an organized system of terrorism greater than that practiced at the election of 1873, developed itself suddenly several days before the election;

That armed bands rode round the county every night, dispersing Republican organizations;

That thousands of Republicans did not dare to vote;

That by reason of this terrorism in some strong Republican counties not a water was cast.

That thousands of Republicans use not asset to vote;
That by reason of this terrorism in some strong Republican counties not a vote was cast for the Republican candidates;
That the authority of the Deputy Marshals to enforce the Election laws was utterly ignored by local officials upon the advice of Lamar and the Chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

LEXXIVE AND REAL PROPERTY. That the river counties were carried by a terrorism as complete as ever existed is Spain or Austria.

terrorism as complete as ever existed in Spain or Austria.

Let me give one picture of American life in the river counties of Mississippi during the late campaign:

Candidates—For the Republicans, Mr. Lynch, the most popular colored orstor in Mississippi for the Democrats, Gen. J. R. Chaimers, the leader with Forrest in the Fort Pillow massacre.

I shall not draw the picture in my own words, but copy word for word a letter to our President from a poor colored man. I omit the date and the signature:

Mr. U. S. Grant—Draw Sin: Ains, ains, ait this present hour I will sent myself to drop you a few lines to let you know how I live. I has been a speaker in the canvass for Hayes and Wheeler and our Congressman, John R. Lynch. Now the election is over and I cannot stay in my house at night. Last night I heard an echoe, and I was out in my barn, and I look out and what was my surprise, fifty armed Kn-Klux came from adjoinin county family and go away. I wonder is we colored friends to live under such creek law in the colored friends to live under such creek law week 9 of Nov they was at church and the armed men came and surround the church and the armed men came and surround the church and the armed men came and surround the church and the armed on a we arranged to own our name radical H you can do us any good try it.

And this in our civilized country; and we allow the traitors whom we pardoned to treat our black Iriends disse.

black friends thus.

THE PERRORISM SHOWS BY RESCTION STATISTICS.

I could fill a page of The This was with similar evidence. But it is needless. Figures tell the story as well as facts. Mississippi is a Republican State by 25,000 majority. It has never given less than that, when there was a free and fair election. It counted in for Tilden 00,000 majority. There was no intimidation, stys "Gov." Stone. But men who begin with mander may end by being espatile of convocation, says DeQuincey I James Radyam.

Child-Bearing.

The commonly accepted opinion that native born parents have fewer children than the feeting-born is strongly confirmed by the Masse chuser census of 1875, the first votame of which has just been published. It shows that 190,311 mailve-born mothers had borne 68,316 children. The ratio is 380 call dren for each native-born mother, and 491 call dren for each formism-born mother.

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aworn: Live at No. 1100 Have seen Capt. Stewar young lady;" her mo there; she wore a ring w

there; she wore a ring was given to her by him.

Mis. SAR
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Idy's rooms on North (
Q.—Was there a report
Objected to, and object
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Know Mrs. Stewart. N
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Jears; her husband is no very often. She was set don't know what for day, but that she was far day, but that she is a fast tall woman. She is a fast tall her house, and got out the bouse, and got out the bouse, and got out the been her husband's infe been her husband's infe been her husband's infe been then they is thought her insane since thought her insane since thought her insane since thought her when they know years; I let her have a month. She gas ther when Mr. Stewart became and on. They got be moved. He has not paid Mrs. Stewart was sane seen her once or twice a cited when I asked her hoticed anything incohe

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At the afternoon account testified that Mrs. St. house poorly dressed, on her fest, and very he den of her trouble see infidelity. She always was nervons,—probabil I never saw or heard which todicated fissam properly cared for, I tright,

ly the entire black, but also of this country, seems to me triend of the nation should one in Mississippi have beriend of the nation should not in Mississippi have been not in Mississippi have been not control of the man and th

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's says his telegraphic Ex-now to the eastern part of the lies west of Loundes ek population of 9,304, and of 5,587. It gave Grant ey 295. In 1875 the Repubstate Treasurer received Democratic candidate 781. tion has been shown since 1868 until this

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now this county went when midstion—under Republican he effect of this the Demo-of intimidating the colore-ber, it gave 1,878 for Tilden

VII. " IN NORTHWESTERN MIS-

w it was in the northwestern Hernando County has over rnando County has over han whites.
United States Marshal's renthis county, at which the ates Attorney, Judge Walate of the Republicans, and bel officer, who was in the

The Democratic club was sum-by the Sheriff, put under srms , "-really to kill Republicans if orded. VIII. BAS REMINISCENCE. en will recall this old device of

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IX. WLY IN THE RIVER COUNTIES. r counties were carried by a plete as ever existed in Spain ne picture of American life in s of Mississippi during the late

colored orator in Mississippi; its, Gen. J. R. Chalmers, the set in the Fort Pillow massacre. w the picture in my own words, word a letter to our President red man. I omit the date and

f-Drar Sir: Alas, alas, at this seat myself to drop you a few know how I live. I has been a vass for Hayes and Wheeler and John R. Lynch. Now the electannot stay in my house at night, an echoe, and I was out in my out and what was my surprise, fur came from adjoinin county you. Now I have to quit my go away. I wonder dis to live under such cruel laws in was found dead in Fayette last ywas at church and the armed cound the church and fired on us, are civilized country; and we whom we pardoned to treat our

Hown By Election statistics.
ge of The Tribune with simint it is needless. Figures tell
as facts. Mississippi is a Re23,000 majority. It has never
nt, when there was a free and
counted in for Tilden 60,000
s was no intimidation, says
But men who begin with murbeing capable of equivocation,
James Redfatil.

scepted opinion that native elewer children than the foragiy confirmed by the Massaof 1875, the first volume of one published. It shows that m mothers had borne 609, 193
9,806 foreign-born mothers had didren. The ratio is 8.55 chillre-born mother, and 4.91 chilleton-born mother.

IS MRS. STEWART MAD? That Is the Question the Jury Are Now Discussing.

The Witnesses for the Defense Say She Is Merely Eccentric.

Mrs. S. and the Three Pictures which Adorned Her Room.

The trial of Harriet Stewart, who is alleged to be insane, was resumed in the County Court posterolay morning, the attendance being about the same as on the day previous and considerable interest being taken in the proceedings.

The redirect examination of Dugal Stewart, he husband, brought out that she had accused ther people besides himself of infidelity—her tends and his friends—without cause.

On the recross he stated that he had been been seen to be a stated that he had been to be a stated that the beautiful to be a stated to be a stated to be a stated that the beautiful to be a stated to be a isads and his friends—without cause.

On the recross he stated that he had been red with notice of a suit for divorce, but he

wed it after he had taken steps to have his wife arrested for insanity.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and LOUIS S. BOYT

recru: Live on the corner of Clerk and Erie streets; know Mrs. Sewart; she had been stop-ping at our house for a month before her arrest; have noticed her actions and conversations. At for it by because the warrants were out arrest. I advised her to meet the issue.

counted for it by because the warrants were out for her arrest. I advised her to meet the issue. See talked a great deal, but did not talk non-sesse. She had the appearance of laboring under excitement. I thought she was a monomaniae on the sabject of her husband's infidelity. Her statements regarding it were not incongraous. Capt. Stewart called at the house and left is and said he wanted her well taken care of.

WHE HENRIETTA KELLER
swen: Live at No. 380 Desplaines street; hnow Mrs. Stewart; saw her often from the big for until the spring of 1875. She was excited and often afraid when she thought she was joing to be arrested. I never thought she was insine after I heard about her troubles with her husband. She stopped at my house somictimes. I always noticed that she was excited when she had no place to go. She was at times hungry, and seemed destitute. Her husband has paid room-rent for her. I do not think she is insane; she talks pretty sharp. She was always neat and industrious. She never did anything outrageous at my house; never did anything outrageous at my house; never did anything outrageous at my house; never tried to harm herself or anybody else. I think she was more excited when I saw her in the jail than she used to be. I never thought she was insane. She always seemed to dread being arrested and locked up.

WRS. DEFUE

She always seemed to dread being arrested and locked up.

MRS. DEPUS

swore: Live corner of Eric and Clark; have known Mrs. Stewart since 1869. She stopped with me three days then; about three weeks ago she stopped with me two weeks; did not see her in the interim. She left the first time without paying anything. She appeared to be crited then, and told the same things about her husband that she did lately. There was nothing exceptionable in her conduct. The last time, as soon as she came, she began about Capt. Stewart and her troubles. She was very much atraid the officers would come for her. While there she washed dishes and cooked. Her conduct was good; her conversation was gented; she can dance and sing, and is very interesting. I never heard her make any threats, or see her have any vapoes. She talked a good deal. Her thoughts were intelligent; but she jumped from one subject to another. I did not think she was insane. I thought she had been illiterated by her busband. She told me she was engaged to sing at Moody's every day and night. She ceased going because her husband didn't with her to go. Capt. Stewart left \$5 to pay her expenses at our house.

MRS. DATTERSON

sworn: Have known Mrs. Stewart since the fire. Have seen her frequently; she has spent the day several times with me. I became interested in her because I saw her at work in a kitchen. She always conducted herself in a lady-like manner. Once she seemed excited on account of fear of arrest; she dwelt on her husband's infidelity; I never thought her insame. Her memory was excellent. She never appeared to me to have any delusion. I have given her things that she gave to her daughter, and a bed that she gave up to her hasband when his leg was hurt. She always seemed to be very poor. She was never immodest that I know of.

MRS. AUGUST SOHWARTZ
sworn; five at 153 fillinois street; have known Mrs. Stewart a number of years; have seen her frequently, except this fall; she often came to see me when she was hungry, and I gave her something to eat; have taked with her; she never did or said anything which led me to think and the said anything which led me to

something to eat; have talked with her; she never did or said anything which led me to think she was insane. She talked much about her husband—his not being true to her; that seemed to be the foundation of all her trouble. She was an object of charity. On subjects other than her husband she was very intelligest, and often very witty. There was nothing nonsemical about her talk. She has told me once in a while that her husband sent her \$5.

August Schwartz corroborated his wife's testimony, asping, while Mrs. Stewart talked "a little much," he did not consider her insane. Sometimes she was a little excited.

MISS DAY

worn: Live at No. 1109 West Madison street. Have seen Capt. Stewart at the house of "the young lady;" her mother and sisters were there; she wore a ring which she said had been given to he be been deep the said had been given to he be been deep the said had been given to he be been deep the said had been given to he be been deep the said had been given to he be been deep the said had been given to he be been deep the said had been given to he be been deep the said had been deep

given to her by him.

MRS. SARAH BRAGO

won: Have seen Capt. Stewart at the young hay's rooms on North Clark street in 1857.

Q.—Was there a report about their relations? Objected to, and objection sustained.

Wom: Live at No. 245 West Madison street. Know Mrs. Stewart. Never thought her a fit subject for an asylum. She seemed very eccentric and nervous; she had one hobby,—the legizet of her husband. Her thoughts were always connected. She told me that she was pooling soap, and taking orders for fresh hat to support herself. She was poor, destitute, and hungry when she came to my house. I never saw her have any money. She said her husband had sent her \$5. I considered her condition as owing to an active rains—a nervous, sanguine temperament—and a starved body. I practice medicine; have had several insane patients, and think I can tell when one is heame.

WENRY F. STEWART WOTH HAVE AND HAVE AND

tron: Live at No. 354 West Randolph street; have known Mrs. Stewart between two and three years; met her occasionally at first. She tayed nine weeks in my house about a year-tay. When she came she said she had been found housework at Lake View, and that the vert was too hard. She asked to stay all night.

I told her to stay a few days, and perhaps she could get something to do. She attended two children at a house next door and caraced \$3 a week. Atterwards I let her have a house of mine on Milwankes avenue, and gave her some traps. She went away because she thought I wanted to rest the house. Sometimes she had no coal, and I gave her some, and got her half a ton from the County Agent. She would nick up sticks on the rail-road-track for fuel. Often she had no bread, and we used to bake the "Stewars" loaf. She had no underclothing, and I begged some for her. Two or three times she got a \$5 or a \$10 bill. I have seen her very often since she left. She was excited, wild, and nervous because she thought the officers were after her. She would say, "I am a poor, forlorn, persecuted woman; an I stay here! Lock me up." I have given her punch and lager beer, and it had a bad effect; she would sing and be more cheerful. I went to the Le Boys, relatives of her, and got a dress and some shoes for her. I do not think her insane. She always apoke of her children affectionately. She did not fear arrest before the warrant was issued.

\*\*Mas. STEWART\*\*

\*\*was then erumined, but not under oath: I am boing tried for being insans; Deputy-Sheriff Hanchitt brought me here. I know Mr. Crippler; he was always very polite to me. I knew his business could not afford it, so I left his house. I am astonished that he should say I showed my limbs. It is faise. I did not dance around the kitchen, as Mrs. Smith said. The inideality of my husbond is not a detusion. I have seen him pay attention to a young lady that I brought into my house to sew. I followed him to her house, and saw them pretty close together, and am satisfied he has a strong affection for her, if nothing else. She has him tight. I was not quite ago del to him to give it to the young lady that in brought into my house to sew. I followed him to her house, and saw him have his head in her lap. That is pretty close, isn't if! I had three pictures in in a row. Beecher, the Prince o

Section Statistics.

John A. Drown, Jr., of Printedphas, filed of colors.

John A. Drown, Jr., of Printedphas, filed of colors.

John A. Information, was filed, yesterday against the colors.

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trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case 2,347, Knott vs. Traders' Insurance Company, and passed cases 1,081, 1,090, 1,165, 1,186, 1,191, 1,281, 1,288, 1,322. No. 1,631, Brennan vs. Chicago & Northwestern Raflway Company, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case 863, Keefe vs. Cabes.

Gahan.

JUDGH WILLIAMS—Set case 786, Bonner va.

JUDGH WILLIAMS—Set case 786, Bonner va.

Illinois Land and Loan Company. No. 1,083,

Stanger va. Stenger, on trial.

JUDGHENTS.

SUPPRIOR COUNT—CONFESSIONS.—Charles Hirsch
vs. Zacharias tilesch. \$731.55.—S. G. Powers et
al. vs. Charles E. Adams and J. B. Cobb, \$236.82.

M. S. Druccker, et al. vs. George Verrault,

1124.36.

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ANN ARBOR, Mich.

Receist Dispetch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 5.—At. a special election to-day the taxpayers of this city voted to raise \$20,000 toward building a new Court-House on condition that the county vote \$40,000 at least in addition for the same purpose. The strife over building this new hall of justice has continued for many years, and probably will now terminate favorably, as the house is very much needed.

A Girl's Tobacce Crop.

The Rockport (Ind.) Journal say: "A young lady, the daughter of Mr. Charles At. Hill, of this township, raised a crop of tobacco on a quarter of an acre of ground this year, and has every reason to be proud of it. It weighed 300 pounds, and was of the very best quality, and brought her a high price. She did all of the work herself, from the setting out to the gathering, and promises to be one of the best to-bacco raisers in the county."

L OST-\$10 REWARD—FROM 364 MICHIGAN AV.
On Wednesday last, a black shepherd deg. with
white breast; answers to the name of Jack. The above
reward will be paid on his being returned to the above
number. reward will be paid on his being returned to the above number.

I OST-LARGE-SIZED NEWFOUNDLAND SLUT; white breast. Return to 417 West Jackion-sa, and receive reward.

I OST-MONDAY EVENING, FROM A CUTTER, broche shaw, between Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av. and West Washington and Halsted-sta. The index will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 174 West Washington-st.

I OST-MONDAY, DEC. 4. A MOCKING-BIRD. Trenty-fourth-st.

STRAYED-ON MONDAY MORNING FROM THE barn of F. S. Hanson, 143 West Lake-sta, a small bay will be suitably rewarded by returning to 61 Twenty-fourth-st.

STRAYED-ON MONDAY MORNING FROM THE barn of F. S. Hanson, 143 West Lake-sta, a small bay will be suitably rewarded by returning to 61 twenty-fourth-st. Strayed-state will be paid on its return to the above address.

The above address.

\*\*PARTY OF CES.\*\*

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES—UNPRINCIPLED FARby the laws of any State. All who dealer "legal divorce." without tinnecessary publicity of the laws of any State. All who dealer "legal divorce." without tinnecessary publicity of the law of the HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A CASH PURCHASER WILL BE FOUND FOR all kinds of household goods or merchandles by addressing D, 263 Centre-st.

POSITIVE CLOSING OUT BELOW COST—
PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.

K. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc.; also the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments at the lowest cash prices. SSS West Madlon-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 563 WEST MADION-St., sell sil kinds of a pusehold furniture on easy payments, low prices, long time.

MUSICAL.

A BIG SACRIFICE—NEW PIANOS, \$175; NEW, 211 State-st.

PARLOR ORGANS—
We want to chose out a number of organs before purchasers A discount of 50 per cent from easilogus prices. Examine our stock.

THE CELEBRATED HARDMAN PIANO—
SS YEARS IN THE MARKET.

Prices far below any other first-class instrument. Pive years guarantee. For sale only by STATE-51.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE SCHOOL
OF ACASSIME BY AN Experienced, successful lady teacher, to teach German, piano, drawing, or English practices, a few hours each day for her board; can give the best testimonials. Address F 63, Tribune office.

SKETCHING FROM NATURE TAUGHT IN ONE lesson for 35 (see including shading). Poplis taught only at their residences. Address C. ELVERNA, Post-Office.

BOOKS.

MEDICAL BOOKS—FIFTT VOLUMES RECEIVED ST. Aliken Fractice, 83; United States Dispensator, 56; Niemeyer Test-Book, 57; Braithwaite's Betroalect, 57; Conde on Children, 84. Down status at MILLEN'S Chean Block Stere, 103 Medium 4.

T. B. HOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison et.

FOR SALE - TWO-STORY, AND BASEMENT
brick home, 25x54, all modern improvements; lot,
65x198, southwest corner Michigan and Douglas-ava,;
one of the fusest corners on Michigan-at.; lot can be
divided; bottom prices and terms easy. Inquire on

TOR SALE—OR RENT—A NICE HOUSE AND COTtage in Engiewood; first-class neighborhood; near
repots, Also, Very fine residence in South Evension.
TILLOTSON BROS., 82 Washington st.

TOR SALE—THREE FINE ACRE TRACTS JOINing the city on the north and northwest, from 5 to
is scree; also, some fine lots on the North Side; all at
great bergalas. LAUKIN 6 00., 100 Washington st.

POR SALE—FARM, 100 ACRES, SOUTHEAST OF Gainsburg, 5 miles from station; 25 acres timber, balance cultivated; bouse, barn, and orchard; might take costage and loc. 4. H. KERLER, 100 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL, ESTATE IN THE City of Pensacolá, Fia., for a place of resort in the vister; it is unequaled; and, as the city is growing rapilly, the property as an investment would be desirable. Address Lock Box 347 Fensacolá, Fia.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM, OF 80 ACRES Co., Mo. For particulars address A. H. BOXE, Glenwood, Mo.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, A PIECE OF IN-proved or vacant property on West Madison-st.; also on an avenue or Street cest of State between Twen-ty-second and Thirty-fifth, the best brick house that s, one will buy. Owners call. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A FARM WITH OF withhout stock, from 80 to 120 ecres, wall cultivated, in healthy lecation, in lilinois, lows, or Ohio. Required is good water, orchard, and, if possible, a vineyard, in good healthy location near a lown or village. Address, with location and price, C 75, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES. As I EXPECT TO MAKE NEW YORK CETY THE headquarters of my "Ladies Business School," I desire to mente some reliable party with \$1.000, to take charge of the present school. Will include furniture, etc., long inset, and a good business established. Call for five days. Mils. HAMILTON, Superintendent, Room 4. 250 State-8. DREWERY FOR SALE, SUITABLE FOR D and lager beer, situated in centre of the city, ide: terms very easy. Call at 335 Larrabee st. TOR SALK-ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING THE etty, a signy-stand; capital required, 5350. Address D 10, Tribune office.

TOR SALE-CHEAP-A FIRST-CLASS EAKERY and confectionery, with fixtures, etc., centrally iscated. Apply at 740 West Madison-st., fear Lincoln.

TOR SALE-A FIRST CLASS EAKERY and confectionery, with fixtures, etc., centrally iscated. Apply at 740 West Madison-st., fear Lincoln.

TOR SALE-A FIRST CONFECTIONERY AND RES-taurant, cheap, in good location, at 171 Twenty-second-st., under Avenue House.

MEAT, VEGETABLE, AND POULTRY MARKET for sale; old-established and well-located; those weak at 1420 Butterfield-st. PRACTICAL BREWER WITH \$1,500, REQU to help establish brewery. Particulars POWELL & CO., 62 North Clark-st. TO RENT-A BAKERY WITH GOOD CUSTOMERS very cheap; location excellent. Inquire at 22 WE HAVE FOR SALE BAKERY AND CONFEC-tionery, two manufactories, some superior pat-ents and other business chances; rest exists sold and exchanged; partnerships negociated patents a special-ry and partnerships negociated patents.

MISCELLANEOUS. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, OA peta furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any k to sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 600 State-st.

JOPTING WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN W writes a clean, legible hand. References to coptional. Address COMMERCE, 15 Dune. receptional. Address COMMERCE, 15 Dun-st.

MORE LIGHT-SELLING AT COST, KEROS
Jamps, chandellers, and brackets. Now Jime to buy your saloon, barn, and warehouse labon't forget to try Chester's patent storm-defying sene innerens. I have them in red, white, and goor signals. B. CHESTER, 4 West Lake-st. WANTED-TO PURCHASE A LUMBER-YARI some thriving town in Illinois, Iowa, or Wis

50.000 AGENTS, SEND FOR CIRCUI Company, Chicago BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

71 EAST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED PROPERTY.
10 parior, suites and single rooms; first class, we heated, at low prices, with table board.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST. NEAR STATE
76 Board for ladies or gentlemed, at \$4 to \$5 pariors, with use of plane. 481 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, SIN

697 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, bath-room, with board; reference requ West Side.

207 WALNUT-ST., NEAR BOBET—A LARGE front room well furnished to a married couple or two gentiemen, with board, is small family at \$10 per week; also, front room with alcove, unfurnished, at \$8 per week for two.

364 WEST BAHDOLPH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS (heated) and good table fare; large room for two, sultable for commercial students, \$5; also single rooms.

rooms. North Side.

North Side.

250 INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN DEARBORN and State-Rooms with board, single or en suite. Reference.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL-148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., hear Monroe-st.—Board and room. \$1.50 per day, \$2.50 to \$5 per week.

ST. CLAIR HOUSE. 178 STATE-ST. OPPOSITE the Palmer House—To rent, good rooms from \$2 to \$3 per week, with or without board.

A DESIRABLE ROOM TO BENT, WITH BOARD, convenient to business. Address A 54, Tribune. BOARD WANTED. DOARD-WITH TWO ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMAN.
Wife, and mother; South Side. Address before 12
o'clock B 8, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—THREE NEW BRICK HOUSES ON the was side, hear Ashland-av. I want imbroved farm or farm lands for first payment: balance easy E. Land, 200 Archer-av.

Exchange—I want Parm Land for First payment on a new brick residence, swell front, modern improvements, near union park. E. Land, 200 Archer-av.

For Rexchange—60-ACRE FRUIT FARM FOR house and lot; house and two lots for farm or good ands. J. M. PESTANA, 123 Pearborn-av.

FOR EXCHANGE—60-ACRE FRUIT FARM FOR house and lot; house and two lots for farm or good ands. J. M. PESTANA, 123 Pearborn-av.

FOR EXCHANGE—60 ACRE FRUIT FARM FOR house and lot; house on living-piace for morehandise, will hands, lots, or something that pects no lossing street, as I am going away. Hull, Room M Major Block.

GREAT BARGAIN—20-ACRE FLACE, ALL CLEAR, incely improved, house, barn, fruit trees, etc., to trade for clear lots. W. E. WEBS, 109 Dearborn-at.

TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF GOLD-BAND China ten seets and cups and sauders; want clear real estate and cash. Address E.3, Tribune office.

WILL EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS DENTISTRY

This ies sets and cups and surgers; want clear real estate and cash. Address E 23, Tribune office.

Will EXCHANGE-FIRST-CLASS DENTISTRY for goods, merchandiss, or personal property; salisfactory references given. A 58, Tribune office.

PERSONAL
INFORMATION WANTED—THE UNDERSIGNED would be thankful for any information coherering Michael Murphy, who was 17 years since a coppersmith in Chicago, III. Picase address, by letter or postal-card, his nicee, JULIA SULLIVAN, 250 Churcheft, New Haven. Com.

DERSONAL—GRAFF—ANYONE NAMED GRAFF having retstives in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, may hear of good fortunacy sending address to ATTORNEY, Palmer House.

DERSONAL—WEST SIDE MICHIGAN-AV... BE-tween Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sis. SAM... FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHRISTMAS THIMMINGS—EVERgreen. Princess, pine, mem for decorating by the bale, barrel, bunch, or yird. Halls, churches, and rooms decorated by depending the third store, as Handdolph-st., Chicago.

POR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FINE, STRONGLY—built, fast-saling dioop. Tounage, 10 lons. Apply on board, opposite Canal locks, Bridgeport.

Pyth SALE—CHEAP—A FINE LOT : OF MEDICAL views for magic lanters. Rooms 49 Resper Block.

POR SALE—THE HIGHT TO URE REYNOLDS board detacher, an apparatus for all boats. The stantion of hillymasters and owners is called to this patent. It can be seen standed to a boat and in operation at BAGLEX'S BOST-Year, at Clears-at, bridges.

POR SALE—MILITARY CLOTHING, CONSISTING of cavalry and infantry over ats, dressscoats, cavalry and artitlery jackets, lined and unfined blooses, bed blankets, horse-blankets, canvas-lined rubber-blankets, and porticos, tents and camping outfits. Government Goods Depot, 81 Randolph-st., Chicago.

POR SALE—CHEAP—BLACK (OFFICERS') ARMY-horse, best far felt, say style desired, price 51 each, worth 52.50. Government Goods Depot, 81 Randolph.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR TWO OR THIRDS
Weeks to collect; must be acquainted with the
city and give good reference. Address A S7, Tribune.
WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WRITE IN
WANTED—BY A WHOLFSALE HOUSE—AN EXTribune office.
WANTED—BY A WHOLFSALE HOUSE—AN EXTribune office.
Tribune office. V perienced entry mod bill clerk. Address C Tribune office, stating preferences and terms.

WANTED—Sine TAKES YOU SOUTH WITH ME ATE investment, bleasant business, big product the measurement of the completion of 200 207

Waper Block.

WAPER TWO GOOD CABINET WORKERS.
Apply to MITCHELL & BULLARD, comer Kingbury and Indiana-sts.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN ENGINE LATHE and make small tools. Apply immediately at PATSON & CO., rear of 1005 West Jackson-st.

WANTED SO MEN AT 800 A MONTH SPIAINS OUT letter book. No press of water used. Sam let any for street used. Sam letter water to be supported to the same to the sam CKLSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANT, 59 Medicion-56, sed 12s Destrotra-65, Chicago.

WANTED-MEN, BOYS, AND LADIRS TO SELA automatic photographs of moody and Sankey. Definese extinguishing burner, mo-chimmer burner; Mann's patent safety tube, and is other new and fasticalling stratem. 50 to 97 a day a being made on 22 to 50 capital. Catalogus free. C. H. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-8., Calcago.

WANTED-100 MEN AND WOMEN, RELIABLE and the fillent, can find immediate employment and good pay. Apply at once to N. HAGERMAN, show room 509; boards at 579 and 581 State-8t. Chicago.

WANTED-MEN IN SEARCH OF A BANG-UP beatman for the witster may said the same in introducing our goods, we have what you want if you are not doal notice. If you do not believe it, send stamp for particulars. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED-SIX CASH BOYS AND ONE PORTER. Withbest of reference, at LIVYUS, 100 State-8t. WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT CHILdren to work on a farm, who have had experience
in farming. 145 Fifth-ev.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, WITH LITTLE MONEY,
to act as treasurer; troupe going to California.
BATER, 506 State-et., Room 60, top floor. BATES, NO State-et., Room 65, top foor.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CANVASHERS TO SELL
WANTED—TO THE RIGHT MAN WITH \$100
cash, splendid chance, light, casy, legitimate,
incraft ve, respectable; no pecdeling. 110 Manison-et.,
Room 7.

WANTED—TO TOUNG MEN AND 3 LADIES TO
Study for the stage; to travel Dec. 2. Apply at
Room 7, 155 Fith-av. WANTED—A WELL-RECOMMENDED RELIABLE man who can deposit \$500 can security, can obtain a permanent remunerative position by addressing M 38, Tribuna office. tain a permanent remunerative position by addressing M Sa, Tribuna office.

WANTED—A PORTER FOR A FIRST-CLASS country hetel; a man with experience preferred; good salary. Inquire as 14t East Adams—a, between 4 and 6 p. m. to-day.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN OF PRINCIPLE AND energy, to come and see how to realise as general agents 250 to \$400 monthly; an exargreration. Walch can be shown at residence 11 Depuyster-st., nouth of Van Buren, cast of Halsted, after 1 p. m.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WHITE MAN POR a porter in a country hoods. Call at 18th Michigan av. Wednesday, between 3 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL TWO OF THE NEW-strats-celling articles. American Novelby Co., 113 East Madison-st., Boom 19.

WANTED—VOUNG MAN TO SOLICIT ADVER-tising. Apply personally at DUNTOW'S Spirit of the Turr. 164 and 166 Washington-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Demestics.

WANTED-A GOOD SOANDINAVIAN GIRL, FOR general housework. 1487 Indiana-av. WANTED-AT 1182 INDIANA-AV., A YOUNG girl for second work; German or Swede preferred very small family. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work. Call at 438 Beiden-av., North Side. WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN a family of three adults. Call at once at 250 North WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A family of three saduta. Call as once at 220 North LaSaile et.

WANTED—A GIRL ACCUSTOMED TO WORK TO do general housework in a private family with reference. Apply after Michigan-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL, MUST BE GOOD cook, washer, and troner and do general housework for small family. Apply at 279 Centre-av.

WANTED—A KRAT YOUNG GERMAN, SWEDE, O Nowwestian girl for general housework in family of two; light work; good home; wages \$2. Apply at 800 west Lake-st.

WANTED—A FOUNG GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK in a family of three, could go to school if she wished. Apply at 151 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-rie-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL bousework. Apply at 731 Washington-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework; references required. Apply Wednesday at 733 Michigan-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL Irish. Call at 180 Trenty-fourth-st.

WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO MAKE HERSELF generally useful; good home; low wages. Call at 100 Telled-av.; entrance on south Dearboards.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL DO DE GENERAL D

MANTED—A GIRL TO RUN WHEELER & WILson machine; one that understands quitting preferred; also, one to work on cloaks. Apply at 15 Eldridge-court.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A STRONG, HEALTHY GIRL, TO DO
washing and work in the Turkish bath. Call at
DR. SOMERS Omea, in Facific Hotel, cutrance on
Jackson-st., between B and 10 o'clock, a. m.

WANTED—A SHIRT-IRONER, AT 205 BOUTH
Clark-sa.

WANTED—6 YOUNG LADIES, SALESWOMEN, experienced in the toy and fancy goods business. Inquire at LEVY'S, 400 State-st.

WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF PROPITABLE employment, to solicit for a Christian work; none but highly respectable and well recommended parties need apply. Apply between 12 or 2 p. m. to GOOD SAMABITAN SOCIETY, 173 Standolph-st. TO REST-HOUSES.

TO RENT-HOUSE NO. 217 NORTH STATE-S1... containing 10 rooms, with all the modern improvement; will be rented from this time until May1 as about half price, ELEMIDOS HAMBUT, SO Dearborn. menia; will be rented from this time until May I as about half price, ELBRIDGE HANEUY, 50 Dearborn.

TO RENT-SIS PER MONTH, NEW TWO-STORY I and basement brick house, 517 Western-av. All moders improvements; \$10 per month, New Trame cottage, 6 Fillmore-st. Inquite at 385 Western-av.

To RENT-HOUSE 215 WARREN-AV, 11 BOOMS, 195 per month \$1 COX, JR., Room Re Major Block, southeast corner Madison and LaSalle-siz.

TO RENT-IN A GOOD RESIDENCE LOCALITY. I hear Lincoln Park and Lincoln-av. curs, a brick house, partially inraished, at low rate; an English basement, 5 rooms, hot water, gas, tush, water-closet, etc., for \$20; one fat, 6 rooms, on main floor of brick dwalling, hot water, gas, tush, closes, etc., \$20; 6-room basement, high and in good neighborhone, \$12, CMARLES N. HALE, 158 Randolph-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av. near Twenty-darks of the Washington-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROUSE ON MICHIGAN-av. near Twenty-darks of Park; furnace, etc. Call at No. 419.

Subsurpana.

TO BENT-OR WILL SELL. A FINE HOUSE AND Cottage in Englewood: a beautiful residence in SouthEvanston Tillotson BROS., 98 washington-9.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms double or single, well bested, sleyator; in bryant Block, corner Randolph and Dearbory-ste. Apply at Room 5t.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, Kingshary Block, Randolph-st., new Clark. Apply at Room 50.

TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM SUITAble for indice or sentiemen. No. 16 Sherman-s., new C., R. L. & P. R. R. depot; transferst taken. TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED TOOMS AS 200 Outselforth; references required.

TO RENT-FURNISHED—A LARGE SINGLE AND adouble front room in a private family sear the business centre. 137 Michigan-st., near Clark. TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

To RENT-A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN EXglewood, second door from two office. MILOTSON BIROS., 50 Washington at.

Hiscolianacoms.

TO RENT-FARM NEAR CHICAGO, ONE HUNdred and sixty scree, in good condition, very low.

For full particulars apply to or address JOHN W. NORRIS, 37 State-st., Calcago.

WANTED-TO RENT.

SITUATIONS WANT TION WANTED-BY A YO itain a good sit CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHI S der, a young men stylies, etc. Beet (hit care references and Address H. W. 16/1082, Alchigan City, 186.

Miscellaneous,
CITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG IN
THE CONTROL OF THE C

Domestice.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO STRADY GIRLS to work together, one to cook the other for second work, in a private family or but the other for second work, in a private family or but the difference; as objection to the balance and the address for three days, 600 wentwork as.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DOOR IN A PRIVATE family; South side maferred; best of reference. Presse call at 500 Michigan.sv, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CHORD STEADY GIRL to cook, wash, and irea, or general monsevork in any part of the city. Please call for three days at 910 west Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A EXPENIENCED girl for general mousework in private family; south of the city. Please call for three days at 910 west Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO do general housework in a threat private family, or to exceed work, and sweller. Call at 160 Wentworth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work. Address 64 Goetne-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT CA. andies girl, who will cook trash, and from its nice private family where another girl is employed, or will do general housework in a private family can be seen at 340 Hubbard-st., between Ads and Kilrabeth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NOR—weather, and fromer, or any other work. Please call at 221 North Frankin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NOR—weather, and fromer, or any other work. Please call at 221 North Frankin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS NOR—busedown. Left Western-sy.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A EKSPECTABLE by young girl, for second work or general housework. Left Western-sy.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A EKSPECTABLE young girl, for second work or general housework. Left Western-sy.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A EKSPECTABLE young girl, for second work or general housework. Coll or Eddress 255 Wester-st. O State-st.

ATPULATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG GIRL AS
THUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG GIRL AS
T second first in a private family; seat of references
tyen. Please call at 66 Harmon-court, up-state.

UTULATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RESPECTA.

Die girl to do reperal bonnework or kitchen work in
private family. Please call two days at last since,
DIS South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-first; good ref-

1015 South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-first; good refgrace.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL

15 do general housework in a small private headily.

Please call at 185 West Indiana-se.

SITUATION WANTED-BY GOOD A RELARME

girl. Inquire at 57 Twenty-first-st., where good

references can be given.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COUNTRY GIRL TO

cook, wash, and area. Inquire at 575 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COUNTRY GIRL TO

cook, wash, and area. Inquire at 575 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY TWO EXFERIENCED

girls for chamber or dining-room work in private

boarding-house, or second work in a private family,

references given if required. Call or address 171

Eighteenth-st., Milliager Store.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO NORWEGIAN

girls to do general housework. Call or address 184

Holf-av., near corner Division-st., West Side.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL,

and Trairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL,

to des second or general housework. Can give the

set of references. Call wednesday at 421 Hartinon-it.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO

second work or general housework in a small private

until, Call or address E M. 221 Twenty-seventh-st.,

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO

second work or general housework in a small private

until, Call or address E M. 221 Twenty-seventh-st.,

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO

second work or general housework in a small private

until, Call or address E M. 221 Twenty-seventh-st.,

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TREAT-CLASS GIRL

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TWENTY-seventh-st.,

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TWENTY-SEVENTH-seventh-st.,

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TWENTY-SEVENTH-seventh-st.,

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TWENTY-SEVENTH-seventh-st.,

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TWENTY-SEVE anto-s.
ITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCE
of the to-do general housework, or cook wash,
on in a private family; can give good etty retrement
ddress see Cottage Grove-av., near Tulry-finites.

Schimstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WISHES to engage in a few more families by the day or week; best or clarge in a few more families in the bone work is the week. The second is the bone work if it suits the parties. Address 8-91, Tribumonics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SEW AND DO UPSTAIR WORK in a private family; has a machine. Apply for three days to Blookon-av. SITUATION WANTED-RY A YOUNG GIRL Sew and take care of children. A home is ber ject. Apply to M C, 252 Coventry-at.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG GIFL TO take care of a baby or children, and make herself generally spotul. Please call at 30 Superior st. STUATIONS WANTED FOR AN EDUCATED of coverness, the guild in musician, housekeeper to supervise servants working housekeeper to supervise servants working housekeeper attending, cashier, seamstress, nurse, or select servant for city or country. Housekeeper's Bureaus, Room a 18 that Madison-st., ELLA A. FOTTER, proprietress,

FINANUIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 fear-dolps st., sear Clark. Become is and a. Branklithed 1889.

A MOUNTS OF SECO OR MORE TO LUAN ON CITY for property, 8, and 10 per cent; learns on fillings farms to 1 theyer cent. B. L. PRASE, O' Clark st.

A DVANCES ON BUGGIES, BOURHOLD, OR other goods, CHICAGO STOHAGE COMPANY, 75 and 50 Van Buren-st., near State.; rates fair and sequitable. To and SO Van Buren-s., near State.; rates fair and equitable.

A PARTY HAVING \$1,000 TO \$1,500 TO \$0.00 M A cas find a safe, paying investment for one year. Principals only eddress 1.13. Tribure office.

MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, AND OFTER IN GOOD OF YEAR AND SOURCE OF Values wissed, and lonns made on sum at 10 per cent per susum. TEMASS A HILL us Dunborness.

MONEY TO LOAN AT SPER CENT ON FARMS IN MILIADIS, money on hand, no colar, if member this and good security. E. SANFORD, Morris, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BLAMONDS, WATCHES, and Jewelry; also on furniture, without removal. MIS. PERBODY 2. C. BOND, Rooms 15 and 18. 91 Washington-se.

MRS. PERBODY'S J. C. BOND, Rooms IS and IS. 91
Washington-se.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8, 9, AND 10 PER CENT, IN
sums of \$1,500 and upwards, tp.n. city property.
LTMAN \$30CKSON, 35 Persiand Block.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE.
MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE.
SON, Rooms 3, 138 Randolphe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP.
MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL EStaste securities:
12,000 at 8 per cent.
14,000 at 8 per cent.
15,000 at 8 per cent.
16,000 at 8 per cent.
17. LEND-S,000-LOW INTERSST. ON GOOD
Teal estate security. CRy Saving-Simic, 26, 270
Washington-st.

7 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN IN IMPROVED. 1 real setate seartly. City flavings-limit, No. 276 Washington-st.
7 PER CENT-MONET TO LOAN ON IMPROVED business or residence property as lowest current. The control of th business of residence property as leaves curvent mate of laterest; will make first-class best curvent mate of laterest; will make first-class best curvent of the control o

AUCTION SALES EVERY TUISDAY, THURSday, and Saternay, at 10 a. m., by VESTON &
CO.

A THACTIVE AUCTION—HORRER, HARRIES,
R. Stock Yarda, W. F. FUREY & CO., manufacture,
stillberal advances.

CUTTERS, ROBES, MATS, HARRIESS, ETC. AT.
128 Michigan-two-sale of portiand enterposwell-body cutters, two-cent sleights. While Russian
fox, bismos bear, angula, unit cog-strin webes, also, a
dashing pair of dapple-gray geidings, 16%-hands high,
long, full talls, very everlab, and any person in with tr
a many, stylish pair of carriage-horses should not fill
to use them; then, a wice buy mare, young, sound, and
stylish driver. Horses and outters to lest, or estimately
the days west. Don't forget to come and cananias
the aboats. Prices to self the closes.

TOR RALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DEATE, ORE SPAY
or dark brown borses, brother and distor, 154
bands high, e and 7 years of age: can trot in 2:20 in single or double harness; and one extraordinary fast and TOR SALE—MILITARY CLOTHING, CONSISTING of cavalry and infantry over cata, dresscoats, carried unfined tologous, between the string terms of cavalry and infantry over cata, dresscoats, carried unfined tologous, between the string terms of cavalry and infantry over cata, dresscoats, carried unfined tologous, between the string terms of cavalry and infantry over cata, dresscoats, carried unfined tologous, between the string terms of cavalry and infantry over catalog and the string terms of cavalry and infantry over catalog and the string terms of cavalry and infantry over cavalry and in

## The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. on, twelve pages. ostpaid, 1 year...

AMUSEMENTS.

Farwell Hall. Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle, by the Rev. T. D. Talmage. Subject.

ednesday evening at 7:30 colors of aty-second-st., for the election of yment of dues. Visiting companions:

By order of the M. E. H. P.

ELI SMITH, Sec.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1876.

mbacks at the New York Gold Exnange yesterday closed at 92½.

The result in Louisiana, as declared by the Returning Board, elects, in addition to the Harm Electors, the entire Republican State ticket, a Republican majority in the Legislature, and four Republican and two Demo-

that the Lerno Government was perfectly expable of dealing with the insurgents, and this story may possibly have no foundation.

The Massachusetts Electoral College assembled yesterday and perfected the organization necessary for casting the vote to-day.

All the Electors were present, and all took occasion to deny the knowledge of any de-

Board of Canvassers, and declared CHAMBER-LAIN to be elected Governor and GREAVES Lieutenant-Governor. The Democratic minority refused to act in the premises, and HAMPTON swears that he will be inaugurated Governor. Columbia is packed with members of Democratic Rifle Clubs armed to the teeth and only awaiting the signal to attempt the capture of the State Government by force. The situation is such as to give rise to the apprehension that a serious crisis is at hand, and that the outbreak of violence and the beginning of bloodshed cannot be much longer delayed.

Now that the vote of Douisians is secured Now that the vote of Douisians is secured to Harss, all eyes are turned towards Florida. Up to 2 a.m. nothing had been received from Tallahasse concerning the decision of the Canvassing Board, owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication between the State Capital and the North. That the wires should be down at such a time is singular and ominpus, taken in connection with the buch a time is singular and omin-pus, taken in connection with the extreme confidence manifested by Democrats in Washington yeste day that the Fjorida Board will issue certificates to the Things Electors. This confidence, it is said, is based upon the understanding that the Demperats have bought over to their side one of the Republican members of the Board, and thereby secured a majority of its members.

The difficulty attending the proper consummation of the vote of Nebraska on the Presidential question was settled yesterday by the assembly of the Legislature in extra session in response to the call of the Governor. The action was taken necessary to ectoral vote; the vote was canvassed, and the certificates of election are by this time in the hands of the Harus Electors, who will meet to-day and cast the vote of the State as its people have decreed. The legal bearings of the question were thoroughly argued before Judge Savage, of the United States District Court, to whom application was made by the Democrats for an injunction to re-strain the Electors from acting upon the certificates issued in accordance with the canvass by the Legislature, and the injunc-

Brevance has made another important speech on the Eastern question, his remarks on this occasion being addressed to the German Parliament. He gave the assurance, in definite and emphatic manner, that man Parliament. He gave the assurance, in the most definite and emphatic manner, that the Triple Alliance remains close and firm, and that the hopes of its enemies that it may be broken are absolutely ground-less. Germany, he said, would remain perfectly neutral in the affair between Russia and Turkey, preserving alike her friendly relations with Russia and England, and laboring to maintain peace and to mediate between the Powers in order to remove all differences and localize the

16.12 for December and \$16.22 @16.25 for #10.00 cash and \$10.02\delta 10.05 seller January. Meats were steady, at 6\delta for new shoulders, boxed, 8\delta for do short-ribs, and 8\delta for do short-clears. Highwines were steady, at \$1.06 per gallon. Flour was in good demand and stronger. Wheat closed ic higher, at \$1.18\delta for December and \$1.19\delta for January. Corn closed steady, at 45\delta for December and 44\delta for January. Oats closed easier, at 33\delta for December and 34\delta for January. Ava was steady at 72\delta 72\delta 1.00\delta 1.00\del January. Bye was steady, at 72@724c. Barley closed firmer, at 68@684c cash and 69c asked for January. Hogs opened 10c lower, but were fairly active later, and closed steady, at \$5.70@6.00. Cattle were full and weak, with sales at \$2.00@5.55. Sheep were active and higher, selling at \$3.50@5.25. Last Saturday evening there was in store in this city 2,904,821 bu wheat, 312,244 bu corn, 413,011 bu oats, 71,173 bu rye, and 1,093,978 bu barley One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$108.25 in green-backs at the close.

It has been stated that arrangements are now in progress between the United States and Great Britain for the revival of the Extradition Treaty which came to an untimely end by the action of the British Govern-ment in connection with the Winslow case. This is not exactly the condition of the quesend by the action of the British Government in connection with the Winszow case. This is not exactly the condition of the question. No negotiations are pending between the two nations, but it is believed that England has taken upon herself the restorawarrants have been issued for the re-arrest of Winslow and Grax; the inntion of the British Government had never been interrupted. Such is the construction placed in Washington upon the action of her Majesty's Government, and it is understood that the unconditional surrender of these criminals will be accepted by the United States as a complete revivification of the Extradition Treaty.

with occupied with the question of a change in the present faulty and dangerous system of Presidential elections. Senator EDMUNDS yesterday gave notice that he will to-day call up the constitutional amendment, intro-duced by him in March last, which provides that the Supreme Court of the United States shall supersede the Senate in the count of the votes and the declaration of the result, the Court to receive and count all votes that it shall consider law-ful, disregarding errors of form, and being governed only by the substantial right have a majority of all the Electoral voter this fact shall be certified by the Court t the House of Representatives, which shall then elect a President from among the three candidates having the largest number of votes, and a Vice-President, in accordance with the same rule, is to be elected by the Senate. To the original proposition a clause has been added which provides that in the event of the artification of the amendment. by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States on or before Feb. 22, 1877, the new order of things shall apply to the President to be inaugurated on the 4th of next March.

resulting from violence and intimidation for political purposes in the Southern States nor is there any reference to the Pres election further than to call the attention of Congress to the necessity of placing safe-guards over the method of choosing and de-claring the election of a President. He re-minded Congress that under the present system there is provided no means for contest-ing the election in any one State. He advises, as a partial remedy, the enlighten-ment of electors by the compulsory support of the free school and the disfranchisement of all who cannat read and write the English language after a fixed probation. While he would not make this apply to those who are now voters, he would have it apply to all those becoming voters after the expira-tion of the probationary period. He thin ks foreigners, instructed in their own language, might during the period preceding naturalization acquaint themselves with our language; if they did not feel interest ecough in our laws to do this, then they should not be permitted to make laws them-selves nor to elect others to do so.

The President gives an interesting acco of his own inexperience in civil affairs pre-ceding his election as President, and the national embarrassments that prevailed preceding his election. There had been a contest between Congress and the Executive as to whether those who had been engaged in the War to destroy the Government should have the exclusive control of the ex-Confederate States, or whether the people who had over-come the Rebellion should have a voice in providing Governments for those States.

That was the meaning of reconstruction. At that time the national credit was depressed, the public debt enormous, and taxation had been excessive. In the seven years which have followed the public credit has been ad-vanced, annual taxation has been reduced three hundred millions of dollars, the debt three hundred millions of dollars, the debt has been decreased four hundred millions, and the annual interest has been duminished nearly thirty millions of dollars. The President admits that there may have been errors in his Administration, but they were those of judgment and not of the heart. He denies also the justice of styling those acts as blunders which were really nistakes in the selection of subordinates These he had to select, without personal knowledge, from the recommendation of Representatives in Congress, and mistakes in selection under such circumstances were

inevitable.

Among the subjects treated of in the message is the reform of the proces of naturalization by which frauds may be prevented by some uniform record, and also whereby persons seeking to become citizens shall not use that privilege merely as a protection against obligations they owe to other nations. Thus citizens of foreign Governments denationalize themselves to the extent of becoming naturalized in this country, and then return to reside permanently in their native land, claiming to be protected from all obligations to their native land by their American citizenship. This abuse of our laws calls for legislation, as do also the political relations of Americans contracting marriages abroad, American women marrying in foreign countries, and children born in foreign lands of American parents.

The President states that, of the \$5,000,-

000 appropriated at the last session for rivers and harbors, something less than one-half have been expended upon works of national importance. The subject of our relations with England on the matter of extrations with England on the matter of extra-diting fugitives from justice is reserved for a special communication. The deficit in rev-enues of the Post-Office Department for the year are \$4,081,000, against \$6,169,000 of the preceding year. The reduction in the deficit is partly due to a reduction of expend-iture, but mainly to an increase of revenue. The President concludes his message by calling attention to an appendix in which he recapitulates the various recommendations he had made to Congress during his terms of office. Of these measures he makes special mention of the annexation of San Domingo. He recapitulates, the reasons which induced

He recapitulates, the reasons which induced him to form that policy, and particularly that of afficial that of affording an escape to a new, profita-ble, and permanent home to the enfran-chised Africans of this country. He sug-gests that had San Domingo been annexed at that time it would have solved many difficulties which have since then presented themselves. The American freeds have gone there in swarms, and that island. which now produces comparatively nothing, but which is capable of supporting an immense England has taken upon herself the restora-tion of the treaty. Branz, the Louisville forger, has already been rearrested, and the expiration of his term, three months hence, will close all active participation on his part in national affairs. We think that, being to hold these fugitives subject after reading this message of the President, to the order of the United States, the same as though the force and effect of the treaty his Administration, now near its close, there will be few of his countrymen who will withhold from Gen. GRANT the tribute of patriotism and honesty of purpose. His previous inexperience in civil affairs rendered him more subject to imposition, and to gross abuses of his confidence, and enabled men to attach themselves to his Administration who have been at once a weakness and a reproach. However much the President may have been deceived, and however much his confidence may have been abused, time will vindicate his integrity of purpose, and the earnestness of his personal efforts to be just and right in all his acts.

> REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. We doubt whether there is a nation on earth, large or small, burdened with any debt

whatever, that can make so satisfactory an exhibit of public credit and well-balanced finances as may be found in the annual re-port of Lor M. MORRILL, Secretary of the Treasury, which we print in full this morning. The most striking illustration of this is in the condition of the so-called sinking fund, maintained under a law passed in 1862, which provided that 1 per cent of the entire debt should be paid within each fiscal year, and that the interest on the amount retired should continue to be applied to the payment of the debt. Owing to the necessities of the War, this act did not go into operation till the summer of 1869; had it been carried out from the date of its passage, the whole amount of public debt which the Government was pledged to retire would be \$433,848,235. But, as a matter of fact, the Government has paid off \$656,992,226, or \$223,144,011 more than of the outstanding debt in 5 per cent bonds, and the arrangement for placing of \$40,000,-000 of the \$300,000,000 41 per cent bonds,

the taking of which is already assured beyond any doubt.

The ratio of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year of 1876 was estimated so closely that there is a variation of only \$13,640 in the actual result. The total revenues were \$287,482,039 and the expenses \$258,459,797, leaving a surplus of \$29,022,241. The estinated surplus for the fiscal year 1877, based upon the receipts and expenses of the first quarter, is \$26,663,696. The Department's estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, prepared for the information and scrutiny of Congress, is \$270,050,000 of revenue and \$243,350,704 of expenditures, leaving a surplus of \$26,699,-296. In all these cases the annual surplus falls somewhat short of the amount necessary to be set aside under the Sinking-Fund law: but, in view of the fact that the Government is already \$223,000,000 ahead of the sinking fund,—having redeemed that much more of the debt than the law exacts,—it should be a question in Congress whether the operation of the Sinking-Fund law may not be suspended with fairness and advantage for a time. However, the Secretary of the Treas-

The Secretary is bluntly outspoken on the subject of resuming specie payments, and favors a strict adherence to the policy of the law pledging actual resumption Jan. 1, 1879. His reasoning as to the debt-quality of the Government notes, and as to the unfairness of retaining their legal-tender property beyond the exigencies which called it out, is sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, by the patriotic utterances in Congress from time to time, and by the constitutional theory of our money. Relative to the apprehended contraction, he says

possibly be reduced to), and recommenda that Congress confer upon him the addi-tional authority, with a view to resump-tion, of funding, as he may deem expe-dient, the outstanding Government notes in bonds bearing a rate of interest (gold) of not more than 4½ per cent, with not less than thirty years to run, with cer-tain limitations as to the amount to be fundnot less than thirty years to run, with certain limitations as to the amount to be funded every year. There is much to be said in favor of such a plan, though the credit of the country is in such excellent condition that all issues of future bonds should probably be on a basis of not more than 4 per cent. He also recommends that the National Banks shall be required by law to gradually provide coin as a part of their reserve, so that the amount of the coin held by them shall be equal, on the first day of January, 1879, to the full amount of reserve required by law. the full amount of reserve required by law.

As to this, it is safe to say that the banks

As to this, it is safe to say that the banks will follow the necessities of the case without any requirements by law.

Concerning the silver question, the utterances of the Secretary will not command the same respect as his views on the matter of specie-resumption. He opposes the restoration of the silver dollar, though he admits that it was always the unit of American values and arones that it will be projudicial to that it was always the unit of American values, and argues that it will be prejudicial to the public credit to claim that the pledge of payment in coin may be construed to mean gold and silver, instead of gold alone. The drift of his argument is that gold had, for many years before the passage of the law of 1873 demonetizing silver, been treated as the principal money of coin payments in legislation and business, and that the act of 1869, pledging the redemption of the debt in coin, was universally deemed to mean gold coin. This view leaves out the obvious fact that any such impression, if it obvious fact that any such impression, if it did obtain, was due to the fact that silver was then worth more than gold, which was also the reason why silver dollars were so sparsely coined for some years previous to the prohibition of their coinage. The Secretary will do well to read M. CZENUSCEI on the subject of bi-metallic currency. The amount of silver issued so far by the Government is \$22,096,712, of which \$12,953,-259 of fractionals have been redeemed and destroyed. The Secretary recommends that a much larger issue of silver subsidiary coin be authorized and it be made a legal-tender m sums of \$10,-\$5 being now the maxi-

In this brief review we have only indicated the most important matters considered in the report. The information it contains concerning coinage, the National Banks, in-

ternal revenue, exports and imports, commerce and navigation, etc., entitles it to careful perusal, and these subjects will be referred to more fully in future articles. SOLUTIONS OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The London Times of Nov. 23 prints a long and exhaustive summary of the many solutions of the Eastern question which have been attempted since the outbreak of the Herzogovinian revolt, eighteen months ago, a brief statement of which will be of historical interest now that the Conference at Con stantinople is to attempt another solution.
On the 19th of August, 1875, the Nord, the official organ at St. Petersburg, said the three Imperial Powers had agreed that the Eastern question should not be raised. To preve its coming up, one of the Ambassadors The resident Grawr is something more than a State paper of ordinary interest. It is well ture of South Carolina yesterday canvassed written and gives the country a fair and the resident Grawr is made of the resident Grawr is something more than a State paper of ordinary interest. It is well ture of South Carolina yesterday canvassed by the resident Grawr is something more than a State paper of ordinary interest. It is well written, and gives the country a fair and ture of South Carolina yesterday canvassed by the resident Grawr is something more than a State paper of ordinary interest. It is well written, and gives the country a fair and ture of South Carolina yesterday canvassed by the resident Grawr is something more than a State paper of ordinary interest. It is well the fact that the old 5-20 bonds have been at an average premium in gold of 5 per cent at an average premium in gold of 5 hand, they demanded guarantees. On the 8th of September Lord Russenz declared they were right, and advised as a solution that Croatis and Herzegovina should have some such form of independent government as existed in Servia, and that Thessaly and Albania should be annexed to Greece. the 13th of November the Golos, speaking for a portion of the Russian Ministry, suggested that a Christian Governor-General ahould be appointed over Bosnia, and Gen. IGNATIEST boldly declared that the Sultan must give Bosnia and Herzegovina native Princes for Governors under the protection of Austria or Russia. As th peril grew, the Porte continued to shower peril grew, the Force continued to shower down most sweeping promises of reforms in which no one had any confidence. On the 29th of October, the official journal of St. Petersburg declared with ominous irony that, as the Porte had so often broken its promises of reform, the Cabinets must take steps to strengthen "that confidence in its good in tentions without which Turkey could not carry out the reforms she earnestly intended to introduce." This was the precursor to a combined pressure of Austria, Germany, and Russia, which took shape in the Andrassy Note, which after some hesitation was accept-ed by England. The Note demanded full religious liberty, the acceptance of Christian testimony in the courts, the abolition of taxfarming, the improvement of the condition of the peasants, and other minor reforms. The Porte accepted all but one, namely, that which would have bound it to apply the fruit of the direct taxes levied in Bosnia and Herzegovina to the uses of those provinces then zegovina to the uses of those provinces them-selves. The insurgents declared they would not accept such conditions, and made out their programme, which in turn was as quick-ly rejected by the Porte, although, by accept-ing it, it might have ended the rebellion. The Andreassy Note being a failure, on the stitutional theory of our money. Relative to the apprehended contraction, he says forcibly:

A return to the constitutional standard of values at any time will doubtless, to some extent, involve a reduction in nominal prices and consequent contraction of the volume of currency, but this is not of itself necessarily an evil incident to a vicious system, not cured by the continuance of the evil, while the measure itself is demanded by the highest economic considerations and principles of honest dealing among men. Besides the troubles likely to grow out of enforced resumption are believed to be greatly exaggerated. Restoration of the constitutional standard of values by resumption, and the extinction of irredeemable notes current as money, and the enforcement of payment in coin on demand, of the National-Bank notes crast as the equivalent of money, are obviously allike of national obligation and public necessity. The suspension was the act of the National Government, and to the National Government the people properly look to take the initiative in resumption.

Concerning the exaggerated dread of contraction, it may be remarked here that the report shows that the currency has been actually contracted over \$43,000,000, including greenbacks and National-Bank notes, and that a considerable contraction could still be made without being perceptible in the present condition of business. Any apprehension of contraction, too, must also take account of the provision of law which enables the National Banks of the country to supply without limit and upon absolute security all the currency the business of the country demands. At the same time, the Secretary recognises the impracticability and seconomic

offering terms of peace to Servia, which all the Powers declared were inadmissable. Lord DERBY, having taken the lead in the work of pacification, gained the in the work of pacification, gained the general assent of the Powers to a series of proposals which should form the basis of discussion at a conference. Roughly he proposed that Servia and Montenegro should occupy the same position as before the war; that local administrative autonomy should be granted to Bosnia and Herzegovina; and that a similar power of self-protection should be given to Bulgaria. The next chapter opens with the autograph letter of the Emperor of Russia to the Emperor of Austria, urging that the troops of the one should occupy Bulgaria, that those of the other should occupy Bosnia, and that the Bosphorus should be watched by the fleets of all the Powers. The Conference will now meet on the

cupy Bosnia, and that the Bosphorus should be watched by the fleets of all the Powers. The Conference will now meet on the nominal basis proposed by Lord Denry, but the real ground of discussion has already been suggested by Gen. Ignatury and emphasized by the menacing speech of the Czar. The Russian proposal, which is tantamount to an ultimatum, and which will be brought before the Conference on Friday next, includes the following reforms:

Both the Christians and the Mussulmans of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria would be disarmed. Only natives of those provinces should receive official employment within their limits, and all the functionaries should be chosen by popular vote. Thus would a clean sweep be made of the indescribably corrupt officials sent from Constantinople. Christians should be admitted to the local police in proportion to their numbers. The Turkish troops should be withdrawn to the fortresses, so as to prevent collisions between them and the people. The irregular troops should be disbanded, and the Circassians removed to the Mussulman provinces, in order to prevent the recurrence of Bulgarian atrocities, which were mainly perpetrated by those subjects of the Porte. Tithe-farming should be abolished, and the assessment of a regular tax be left to the taxpayers. The local language should be used in the tribunals. Each of the three disturbed provinces should be placed unders Christian Governor. The suthors of the Bulgarian infamics should be punished and the families of the victims indemnified. A Consular Commission should superintend the enforcement of all these reforms.

THE NEW COUNTY BING.

C. C. P. Holden, the renegade, has been elected Chairman of the County Board. His

speech upon the occasion of taking the chair shows him to be a partisan eminently quali-fied to head any new Ring. There are one or two points in this speech which deserve particular notice. He says: "The public jealous eye, and it is right that they should do so. They know that this Board have the handling of very large amounts of money. They know we hold the purse-strings of Cook County." He might have stated this proposition more correctly in the following words: "The public are viewing the actions of this Board with a suspicious eye and an evil eye since the recent election and my elevation to the chair. They know that this

Board have the handling of very large sums of money, and they are determined to watch it and guard it from being stolen." Again says HOLDEN: "The situation is rather embarrassing because we (the County Board) have not a full Treasury to go to,"—themeaning of which is that it has been emptied by the Ring; that the means of the county have been exhausted by it; that it has robbed the taxpayers as high as it dares to go, and now the embarrassing fea-ture is that it is no longer full for the new County Ring to grab and steal. Again says this pettifogging renegade: "There was one item in that report that I wish to refer to, and as I have been away my attention was called to it before the report was submitted. the State's Attorney. It was an item of some back to the times as they were before the fire. I made this report honestly. I be-lieved that this officer (the State's Attorney), receiving, as he does receive, a fixed com-pensation of \$7,000 per annum, could afford to employ his own assistant." Mr. HOLDEN believes nothing of the kind; neither do the County Ring, nor the bum-mers it represents. He knows full well that at the very time the salary of the State's Attorney was reduced, the County Board was increasing the salary of its confidential attorney, ROUNTREE. He knows full well that in taking away the assistant it was curtailing the public prosecutor, who was doing five times the work of ROUNTREE, and that, in doubling the latter's who was not working half the time. The extracts we have quoted are sufficient to

partisan, admirably qualified to head a new-County Ring.

show the animus of the new Chairman. His

speech shows him to be a mean and narrow

DEMOCRATIC PATRIOTISM. The Democratic majority which controls the present House of Representatives improved the very first day of the new session to demonstrate to the country that it is pre-pared to use all its influence and power to promote the interests of the Democratic party even at the expense of justice and the welfare of the nation. All the Democrats in the House had been well whipped in, and every movement made during the day (not even omitting the resolutions of respect for the late Speaker KERN) had a partisan significance. The most glaring instances of this misuse of power and prostitution of the National Legislature to the selfish ambition of office-seekers were exhibited in the re-fusal of the House to admit Mr. BEDFORD, the newly-elected Congressman from Colorado, and Mr. Burrz, elected to fill a vacancy in South Carolina. The election of neither of these gentlemen was contested; they presented their proper credentials, and there was neither precedent nor excuse for their exclusion or the reference of their cases to

The purpose of keeping these two gentlemen out is scarcely concealed by the Democrats. It foreshadows the desperate effort that is to be made to count TILDEN in as President without any reference to what the Electoral votes may be. It is evident now that the House is prepared to assume some such position as that suggested by CLARKSON N. POTTER, that it will claim the right of rejecting the votes of States, and that it will object to the count not merely of the votes of Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, but also of the vote of Colorado. This information the House has conveyed to the country in the house has conveyed to the country in the way of a menace; for, by starting out with an action wholly unwar-ranted by law or precedent, and without any provocation in fact, the Democrats have given notice that they are prepared to go to any extreme and seize the Government at all

hazards.

The inquiry into the status of Colorado, as an excuse for the refusal to admit the Colorado member, is so flimsy a pretext that the Democrats might as well have rejected
Mr. Bedroed without alleging any reason.
Colorado is as much a State of the Union to-

Congress has nothing to do with the question now, unless it has the right to reject a State from the Union as well as admit one into the Union. Missouri, West Virginia, Nebraska, and Nevada were all admitted in Nebraska, and Nevada were all admitted into the Union on certain conditions, and in the case of every one of them it was provided that the President should make proclamation of the admission when they had complied with these conditions. This was done in these four cases, and no question has ever been raised as to the constitutionality of their admission. Precisely the same course has been taken in the case of Colorado, and there is no ground for raising any question as to its status; so it follows that the House of Representatives, in inquiring into its status concerning the admission ing into its status concerning the admission of the member elected by the new State, merely proclaims its purpose of making a revolutionary effort to exclude the Electoral vote of Colorado, if it can prevent the elec-

tion of Hayes in no other way.

The purpose in the case of Burrz, of South Carolina, was precisely the same. There is no question but that Burrz was elected; but his election was certified by the same Returning Board which found a majority of the South Carolina votes to have been given for the Haves Electors. To have admitted BUTTZ on such a certificate would have been to admit the powers of the South Carolina Returning Board, which the House proposes to contest, though the law of South Carolina vests the power to count the vote of the State in that Board exclusively. The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives cannot claim that they have taken their position as to Colorado and South Carolina in revenge to Colorado and South Carolina in revenge for frauds committed upon them in Louisiana and Florida, because the Returning Boards of those two States had not yet reported the result of their canvass. We know of no cir-cumstance which relieves the Democratic House of a desperate and revolutionary de-sign, which it seems to have entered upon deliberately, and with intent to carry it out no matter what the consequences may be. Of such is the patriotism of the Democratic party.

A WAY OF CULTIVATING PROPESSIONAL

Mr. R. P. Derickson's story, published in yesterday's Tribune, of how he went on a benevolent errand and fell among thieves, is stranger than one of Amsworm's Newgate fictions, and is a deal more suggestive. Application was made to him, as President of the plication was made to him, as Pres plication was made to him, as President of the Illinois Humane Society, by an elderly lady of this city, to interest himself in securing the release of her son, who was in jail at Chambersburg, Pa. Upon consultation with Judge Bootz, Mr. J. C. Dozz, and others. about the matter, Mr. DERICKSON, with a about the matter, Mr. DERICKSON, with a pocketful of letters of introduction from prominent officials and others here vouching for him, set out for Pennsylvania to see what could be accomplished toward rescuing the young man in question and returning him to

his family.

Arrived at Chambersburg, Mr. DERICKSON Arrived at Chambersburg, Mr. DERICKSON found his man was locked up on charge of being implicated in the robbery of the Bank of Chambersburg. Whether the young man was guilty does not appear. He was locked up with JOHN ROLLAND,—one of the peculiar products of our police systems,—a "professional" burglar and safe-blower, known to \$3,000. You, as members of the old Board, the police of all the large cities to be thought that that position could possibly be such, but suffered to be at large for most of

without the aid of a golden key. In short, evidently he got out for less money than the county officials offered to take to let him go; and the county will have to defer the purchase of that law library until another bankrobber is caught.

The whole affair is suggestive of the length to which the compounding of felonies has been carried in this country. It has developed and keeps filled the ranks of the army of "professional "criminals. In every city the police can point them out. In every city, too, the police, if they would, could tell of the compromise of prosecutions against these professional criminals upon return of a portion of their booty,—the basis of the arrangement being what Rolland and his ilk would style "a fair divide." But this Chambersburg case is, we believe, the first instance in which, without disguise, the county proposes to "stand in" with the thieves, and the only difference was as to the fairness of the divide.

the farmers of the divide.

One of the blessings for which the people

close of Aonew's administra hrievalty. It has been the worst o were spending their time in saloons and bummers' resorts. The office has been enormously expensive and corrupt throughout. The head proved himself to be a man not competent to fill the position, and the underlings have been still worse. The charges made by the Staats-Zeitung against the office have never been denied or retracted. They thing better. It is to be hoped the prowill be kept, but we remember that the

The Philadelphis Times, ALEO McCavar's independent," anti-Republican, partisandemocratic sheet, makes this forecast of the

Democratic newspapers and brawling gogues are in the constant habit of ch or insinuating that President Grayr or insinuating that President GRANT has an intention to prolong his stay in the White House beyond the 4th of March next; that he intends or wants to play the role of a he intends or wants to play the role of a usurper and seize the Government by a Napoleonic coup detat. The New York Herald started the report for sensational effects, while the editor laughed behind his mask at the staring fools. But the Democratic sheets repeat the same charge for marking the same charge for trath of McCluzz's allegation than self. The idea that Granz intends disperse the National Legislature rule provisionally behind his sho batteries" on any pretext, is so absurd that the man who makes it, if he believes it, should be sent to an insane asylum, and, if he don't believe it, deserves to be hald under him in the President's office after his term expires. The existing military force is not large enough to enable him to rule over one of the smallest States as a Caman; it would little picayune Delaware, and is not false and contemptible partisan charge against GRANZ, this one of contemplated usurpation is the weakest and most

OBITUARY.

We have already briefly announce of HERRY PHILLIPS, the once far products of our police systems,— "professional" burglar and safe-blower, known to the police of all the large cities to be such, but suffeed to be at large for most of the time, and never once adequately punished for any of his crimes. BOLLARD was believed to have "set up the job" for the robbey of the Bank of Chambersburg, and his case and that of the young man charged as his accomplies, and in whose behalf Mr. Desuczonor interested himself, were to be disposed of together. So it came that Mr. Desuczonor had several interviews in the jair with BOLLARD, who, with sample-frost surpassing that of the heroes of the bine-light melo-drama, boasted of his "profession," and imparted to his visitor a pseuliar code of lofty testies upon which not only was hank-orbobey and the like justified, but elevated, as it wees, to the domain of high art.

The practical question, however, to be discussed was as to the procuring ball. This laid been fixed by the Court at fifteen thousand dollars each for the two prisoners. BOLLARD was the best of the like in the best of the like and the second of the situation—Mr. DESUCRON, wated the money to buy a law library with it; and, when the ball was forfelsed, could take the money to buy a law library with it; and, when the ball was forfelsed, could take the money to buy a law library with it; and when the ball was forfelsed, could take the money to buy a law library with a first speed of the fourth before which the prisoners were arrangend being plant, and the prisoners were arrangend being paprised of the situation—Mr. DESUCRON, in living, and the county should require him to turn over to itself, on condition that his out unit and the county of the county should require him to turn over to itself, on condition that his out of the second of the county with the county of baritone-bass, but there are so many interesting events in his life that it deserves a more than passing notice. He was a Jew by birth and was

Prior of the Order of Malta, in Rome.

The real cause of the recent furious dense stration against WAGNER's music at the Pass LOUP concerts in Paris has just come to lig WAGNER has never forgiven the Parisians the failure of some of his earlier operas, and them "The Flying Dutchman" and "Tambe ser," and as one method of revenge protections of the parising the Capital during the war of 1870, in which apotheosizes Victor Hugo, and in the denoment introduces Officer as the true parising the parising the parising the denoment introduces Officer as the true parising the parising the parising the parising the denoment introduces Officer as the true parising the pari

WAGNER, wh To the Editor of Rearros. Ill., Dec. r. RESPIELD by a Ld to in your issue o his laborers were but they had to sleep in re the election, does wallowed here by pess. We think that it that the matter is

dn what? We

Joel T. Headley,

The remains of M. Mr. W. E. G1 by Bishop Morgan in t The Church of St. 1 After Dionysine the Arcompleted by Sir Chris fire of London, is now ly built in 1288, the p in 1874.

Mr. Lincoln told his youngest, "Tad," heep him quiet." quiet," was the reply trats want Florida, Lo to keep them quiet.

A London correspon

A London correspon of Sir William Harcon of Sir William Harcon, daughter of Mr. Motie for the late Solicitor-C him the fortune so ab-success in public life i A strong pressure is duce the opening of York, to women. Pr strongly inclined to es it meets with decided bers of the Faculty an George Rig ameraries in this cation here a year attention here a year attention. He has, I cace with Messra.

to open again at Bool from Europe.

A lady, who has re McCullough's narrow Cincinnati, sends to for stage scenery and on experiment, to be The Khedive of Egisagreement in his ster of Finance an Hassan, to the vacan been very insolent to soon afterwards dis which, the Spectator

on's new novel, withdrawn from sa spectful allusion to the proprietors of Charles P. Clinch.
New York Custom
years, has resigned
lector of the Port
brother of Mrs. A.
days he was a memb
circle, including Fit
man Drake, and Jan
A most andactons
A most andactons
Sir Henry Hawley,
from Maidstone, E
pied by Lady Masty
the servants were
an entrance was of
a ladder. The t
until they had securate
They effected a suf
that of the corresponder
traveling in Ame
Mr. Bierstadt has i
Palls can be obtain
own experience is o
gether the better fo
since the spectator
charges of extortio
have taken possessi
believes Mr. Bierst
other classics, has
other classics, has

The London Times, Nos. 22.

The London Gazette of last night contains further papers relating to the affairs of Turkey. The first is a dispatch from the Earl of Derby to Sir H. Elliot, dated Nov. 4, in which he inti-

question of a similar kind to be also provided against maladministration in Bulgaria. The reforms already agreed to by the Porte in the note addressed to the representatives of the Powers on the 13th of February last to be included in the administrative arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and, so far as they may be applicable, for Bulgaria.

Bulgaria.

Then follow three similar dispatches from the Foreign Office, dated respectively 4th, 8th, and 20th of November, informing Sir H. Elliot of the appointment and departure of the Marquis of Salisbury to act as Special Ambassador at the

Lord Derby says:

Her Majesty's Government are anxious that you should understand that there is nothing in this appointment which in any way affects their confidence in you as her Majesty's representative, and I should add that the Special Ambassador will be merely appointed ad hoc to attend the Conference with you, and will not interfere in any respect with the ordinary business of your Embassy.

Afterwards comes a dispatch from Lord A. Loftus to the Earl of Derby, dated Yalta, Nov. 2, in which be gives the results of an interview he had with the Emperor of Russia, when the questions of an armistice and peace were discussed. The interview, it will be seen from our Paris correspondence, is specially referred to by the Russian Massager. In the course of the interview—

Conference.
Lord Derby says:

en the worst co county. If has been and filthiness from top AGNEW'S administra nember that the same two years ago. In any

Times, ALEO McCLURE'S ti-Republican, partisan-nakes this forecast of the

ngs. He will either call the fayes with the pomp of milli march some Gen. Rugen House, disperse the National provisionally held his desired.

nts to play the role of a the Government by a detat. The New York report for sensational ef-ditor laughed behind his g fools. But the Demothe same charge for ma-while not a soul believes t shadow of a basis for it. n insane asylum, and, if h r's will, it could not keep ent's office after his term isting military force is not nable him to rule over one tates as a CESAR; it would keep him on the throne of elaware, and is not strong mg his tenure of office in ty-four hours. Of all the this one of contempl

OBITUARY.

T PHILLIPS. riefly announced the death , the once famous British here are so many interesting hat it deserves a more than le was a Jew by birth and was rogate when a mere boy, on the sang "The Bay of Biscay" the set scene of a storm. ere with the late Sir GRORGE

as the Robber's Boy in "The ne next season he was with his ane and sang in the music of and Byron recognized his talent in to Broadhurst, the tenor, s a Dutchman in BISHOP's i of Java," and also sung in a oratorio with great success,

access as Artabanes in Dr. ARNE's miniscence of PHILLIPS about led to his re-engagement at ctor, who, with ARNOLD, the courage to produce WEBER'S for the first time in this coun-Caspar, being regarded as an iven to a tragedian; but PHIL-Rollo, also sang the music of irst night of the opera (June elschuetz' was a failure, but e which PHILLIPS introduced

h verse of Caspar's drinkingork, and this dance was imi-dance of American Indiana." Der Freischuetz" gave him the English music, as may be in-

ollow extract, which we alse

the first place at the Lyceum, de Drury Lane; he was engaged and festival; he was the leading and Philharmonic Concerts; in mme of any musical entertainmobile, was considered complete engaged. He created the chief ine in all the operas, native or years, and he distinguished himevery school, Italian, German, ish. His reputation spread in ation," without PHILLIPS. He PURCELL; composers of note, ENDELISOHIN, and NEUKONN, him; he also composed for himares on Hebrew melodies. His as given in St. James' Hall, on My, 1863, at which he had the ind composer of note then in the

ITUARY NOTES.

eaths of prominent persons ared recently are those of

member of the well-known ames & Co., of Liverpool, and the & Co., of New York; of RLOW, M. D., F. G. S., one of

of DANTE scholars, who has al, Historical, and Philosoph-

al, Historical, and Philosoph-to the Study of the Diving the Rev. EUGENE CASSIDI, and most prominent Catholis rooklyn, N. Y.; of the Right DESMAN, a Liberal member of ament; and of CONSTANTINI

n of the Sacred College, tia and Velletri, Archpries John of Lateran, and Gr of Malta, in Rome.

of the recent furious demon-lagner's music at the Pason-Paris has just come to light. For forgiven the Parisians for the of his earlier operas, among y Dutchman" and "Tamhau-method of revenge yrote a idiculity the misfortunes of

the war of 1870, in which he on Hugo, and in the denoue-prennach as the true prewho restores the Parisians to the following essentials of: "Diners de Gourmands.—

: "Diners de Gourmands,— al Mabile, Mysteres de Paris et enous et pommades, theatres

oper again at Booth's Thestre after his return A lady, who has read in THE TRIBUNE of Miss McCallough's narrow escape from death by fire at Cincinnati, sends to this office specimens of cloth for stage scenery and of light gauze which prove, or experiment, to be almost absolutely uninflammable. The idea is a good one, and promises to be a practical results of great value.

ear practical results of great value.

The Khedive of Egypt has obviated all cause for disagreement in his Cabinet by removing his Min-ister of Finance and appointing his son, Prince Hassan, to the vacancy. The ex-Minister, who had been very insolent to the Khedive, was exiled and soon afterwards died of "excessive drinking," which, the Speciator says, is probably a sarcastic way of stating that he has been drowned in the

As odd report in connection with Rhoda Broughwithdrawn from sale in consequence of a disre-spectful allusion to a certain brand of champagne, the proprietors of which threaten a prosecution for libel. It may not be indiscreet to say that the brand referred to is Gilbey's, which has no repu-lation in this country to lose.

Charles P. Clinch, who has been employed in the New York Custom-House for over thirty-eight years, has resigned his position as Assistant Collector of the Port. He is the only surviving brother of Mrs. A. T. Stewart. In his younger days he was a member of a distinguished literary circle, including Fitz-Greene Halleck, Joseph Rodman Brake, and James K. Paulding.

man Drake, and James K. Paulding.

A most andacious jewel robbery was that which occurred at Leybourne Grange, a seat belonging to Sir Henry Hawley, and situated about six miles from Maidstone, Eng. The mansion was occupied by Lady Mastyn. While she was dining, and the servants were in the lower part of the house, in entrance was effected to her chamber by means of a ladder. The thieves were surprised, but not until they had secured \$4,000 worth of jewels. They effected a safe escape, and at last accounts had not been captured.

The correspondent of the London Times now

had not been captured.

The correspondent of the London Times now traveling in America is amazed to hear that its Birratadt has said the best view of Niagara Palla and American side. His Palls can be obtained on the American side. his own experience is that the Canadian side is altosether the better for the purpose, and especially so since the spectator there is not subjected to the charges of extortioners and monopolists such as lare taken possession of the American side. He believes Mr. Bierstadi's text, like that of many other classics, has been corrupted.

believes Mr. Bierstadi's text, like that of many other classics, has been corrupted.

Attention is directed to the circumstance that his property for the benefit of his creditors.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 2.—The State Board of the suther also of a "Journal" which forty years ago created a terrible turmoil. A rereading if the book does not, however, show that it considered of many in the book does not, however, show that it considered of many in the book does not, however, show that it considered of many in the special correspondence of the reserves, who was going home on leave of absence. He wore the uniform of the Turkish soldier, but I observed that in the evening be threw over his shoulders a woman's robe made of a soft, thin kind of felt, worn by the women in this country, and beautifully embroidered in colors around the neck and bosom. I had the curiosity of this gown, and could scarcely restrain my indignation at the line of the loan."

THE FATE OF A SERVIAN PANILY.

Philipoppois Correspondence London Neck.

During one part of the trip our party was augmented by a redif, or soldier of the reserves, who was going home on leave of absence. He wore the uniform of the Turkish soldier, but I observed that in the evening be threw over his shoulders a woman's robe made of a soft, thin kind of felt, worn by the women in this country, and beautifully embroidered in colors around the neck and bosom. I had the curiosity to inquire into the history of this gown, and could scarcely restrain my indignation at the straw goods, to-day made an assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

Philipoppois Correspondence London Neck.

During one part of the trip our party was augmented by a redif, or soldier of the reserves, who was going home on leave of absence. He wore the uniform of the Turkish soldier, but I observed that in the evening he are the farment of the trip our party was augmented by a rediff, o

edy never produced a smile in Germany, was rapidly being forgotten, when M. Tra-of Paris, the author of "Le Pays des Millof Paris, the author of the rays des anniproduced it as part of that work.
that moment all France, but espeParis, was in a whirl of indignation,
when Mr. Pasdeloup recently introduced
of his music the disturbance became so
grous that it almost led to a riot. If any-

ing editors to be "a class whom I have said somewhere that I hated next to a bog." brought down an avalanche of abuse on the author in the raral newspapers of the day; but the well-constituted editor of the present generation probably would not be greatly disturbed at anything that might be said of his profession by a lady.

The Rev. Alexander Webster, one of the clergy belonging to the Scotch Establishment in Edinburg, is one of many divines in Great Britain who have become infatuated with the fine acting of Mr. Irving. He not only maintains that "the presiping religious tea-tables often send out fumes which make the surrounding social atmosphere perhaps quite as injurious to breathe in as the balls of any inferior playhouse," but he insists that "respectable audiences, including members of Presbytery, would soon banish from the theatre whatever was not in keeping with good taste and with the lessons of a high-toned morality."

Mr. Bartley Campbell's play, "The Virginian,"

cangerous that it almost led to a riot. If anything can be more silly than the spectacle of a whole nation growing exasperated over such a trivial affair as this, it is the spectacle of a man like Wacker, whose intellectual ability is far above the average, concocting such a stupid work. It had the effect, however, which Wacker addantly intended.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

TREATOR, Ill., Dec. 4.—The statement made Mr. REDYELLO by a Louisiana planter, and alied to in your issue of Saturday, to the effect his laborers were buildozed to such an extent it his laborers were buildozed to such an extent it his laborers were buildozed to such an extent it his laborers were buildozed to such an extent it has been to be very read-swallowed here by people who think for them-wes. We think that if such had really been the tast the matter ought to, and would have encomplained of before the election. And we obtain that such complaints now, since the othink that such complaints now, since the cities is over, come with rather bad grace.

J. B. McKraxi.

the condition of things in Louisianh with what he is accustomed to see in LaSalle County. There is a different civilization down in Louisian. Negro Republicans have few rights there which Confederate rifie-clubs feel bound to respect. The thing that makes one despair is that the blacks will not strike back or do anything to defend themselves against bulldozers and ruffans. Instead of sleeping in the swamps and ruffans they should have gone around with

night, they should have gone around with or mas and rifles in search of the bulldozers d plugged them with lead. That would have

The English papers do not think much of the the Papal Secretary of State. The Review says:

The Pope has appointed Cardinal Sinkenn; successor to Cardinal ANTONELLI as Secretary of Site. The appointment is not one of good omen, Cardinal Sinkenn; belonging to the extreme party in the Church, and having, as Legate in Spain, demanded the exclusion of all forms of religion either than the Ca-holie. The appointment, however, is one which inste only for a Pope's lifetime, and the Cardinal becretary is rarely very influential at an election. He has no hold over the Cardinals unless he has helped to nominate them, and has generally given offense to the Catholic Ambassider, who like the "Non possumus" quite as title as their most heretical rivals.

The London Specialor of Nov. 18 says:

The Americans appear to be succeeding in their pin of sending over fresh meat to this country. They have organized a system under which some 3,000 quarters of fresh beef can be sent over in sich steamer, not frozen, but cooled to a safe temperature by air which has passed through ice-insulers. The meat is very good and "bright," and in spite of opposition from the butchers, a map was sold in Liverpool last week at from 6d o Se a pound (12 to 16 cents). The meat, it is ald, has fetched 8d per pound (16 cents) in Glasors for some time, and does not excite the prejucice arising from the over-cooked condition of the instralian tinned meat.

There has been a desperate contest between bulldozers and the Returning Board of

ruisians; at last reports the latter were a

The Louisiana bulldozers must admit that their Returning Board is a great institution.

Joel T. Headley, the once-popular author, is ow living at Newburgh on the Hudson. He ap-ests in the magazines at intervals, but has few

seen. The remains of M. Auber, the composer, have isly been removed from Montmartre, where they d lain since 1871, to the tomb executed for them

A Trappist monastery is to be established at iffalo. The most famous Trappists in this coun-p-Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack—will be invited

The Church of St. Dionis Back-church, named the Dionysius the Areopagite, and the first church impleted by Sir Christopher Wren after the great re of London, is now being demolished. Original-

Mr. Lincoln told his oldest boy, Bob, to let the youngest, "Tad," have his pocket-knife "to keep him quiet." "But I want it to keep me quiet." was the reply of the oldest. The Demo-

ints want Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina,

A London correspondent says that the marriage of Sir William Harcourt with Mrs. Ives, the eldest daughter of Mr. Motley, will be a fortunate thing for the late Solicitor-General, since it will bring him the fortune so absolutely necessary to insure success in public life in England.

Astrong pressure is being brought to bear to in-duce the opening of Columbia College, in New York, to women. President Banvard is said to be strongly inclined to entertain the proposition, but it meets with decided opposition from other mem-bers of the Faculty and from the Trustees.

leorge Rignold's experience with the super-

mmeraries in this city, which caused quite a sen-sition here a year ago, cost him his situation, it mems. He has, however, since patched up a pace with Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, and intends

PERSONAL

of a high-toned morality."

Mr. Bartley Campbell's play, "The Virginian," which first saw the light in Chicago, was produced at the St. James Theatre, London, on Nov. 21. The Times condemns it out-of-hand, and questions the truth of the report that it has enjoyed great success in the American provinces. The dialogue and the action it pronounces inconceivably dull and commonplace, affording no opportunities to the actors and no entertainment to the auditors. The principal persons in the cast are Mr. George Honey, Mr. S. Piercy, and Mrs. John Wood, at whose theatre the play is running.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway sends to the Cincinnati Commercial the following piece of intelligence, which is contrary to the popular belief in this country, the cable having given a different report: "If Mr. Tilden becomes President, he may be thankful for any hint concerning the task before him. On the first tidings of his election American securities fell on 'Change, and the old Confederate bonds were quoted for the first time since the fall of Richmond." This confirms the statement of the correspondent of a Scotch paper, published ten days ago; and, coming from so respectable a source, it is entirely worthy of belief.

Jackson (Miss.) Times: Yesterday forenoon,

source, it is entirely worthy of belief.

Jackson (Miss.) Times: Yesterday forencen, while Republicans were claiming that the Presidential question was still in doubt, a man in a salom on Monroe avenue called out: "I'll bet that Tilden is elected!" "I'll bet you are a liar, "roared a voice. The two clinched, rolled on the floor, and tusseled around, and the Tildenite finally had the other at a disadvantage. "Now will you admit that Tilden is elected?" he asked, letting up on the other a little. "No, I won't," garped the undermost, "but I'll admit great Democratic gains all over the country." That was good enough, and he was lifted up and taken out.

Some of the principal men of Boston have ten-Some of the principal men of Boston have ten-dered Mr. and Mrs. Ole Bull a complimentary ben-eft for Dec. 8. In accepting, Mr. Bull pays a cumbersome compliment to "the capacity of intel-lect and true elevation of heart inseparable from the works of huge proportions which the Boston com-monwealth and the whole civilized world bear wit-

A connoisseur, writing in the Tribune, says that Goethe loved the vintage of Johannisberg; Hum-boldt, Sauterne; Talleyrand, Chateau Margaux. Richelleu was devoted to Medoc, and Rubens to Richelleu was devoted to Medoc, and Rubens to Marsala. Frederick the Great, like a good many other persons, had a particular affection for Tokay. Napoleon preferred Chambertin, but liked black coffee even better. Peter the Great thought Madeirá the best of wines, but regarded brandy as superior to all other drinks. Rabelais thought that "the divine bottle" never looked more admirable than when filled with Chablis. Marshal Sare had a decided predilection for Champargne, while other persons, had a particular affection for Tokay.

A hapoleon preferred Chambertin, but liked black coffee even better. Peter the Great thought Madeird the best of wines, but regarded brandy as superior to all other drinks. Rabelais thought haracter, but there is no menace in the three superior to all other drinks. Rabelais thought character, but there is no menace in the three than when filled with Chablis. Marshal Sare had a decided predilection for Champague; while the severity of Cromwell's contenance is said to have occasionally relaxed at the sight of a pipe of Malmey. The Emperor Charles V. would plan his campagus and devise more stringent laws for the repression of heresy over a facon of good All-cante wine. His rival, Francis I., consoled himself for the loss of everything but honor with a cap of Xerea, or, as we should asy, a glass of sherry.

Princeton College will use the S100,000 derived from the Green estate for the founding of four new Professorships, two of which are already armounced. The New York Tribuse accepts this fact as the distinct recognition of a new policy, in accordance with which Princeton will hereafter seek to increase its strength in men rather than in showy and expensive buildings. The constant difficulty in pursuing a policy of this nature is that dones, with a pardonable weakness for the perpetuation of the fastive and the remainder of the maintenance and the regards of the present of the maintenance and conditions of a men policy, in accordance with which Princeton will hereafter seek to increase its strength in men rather than in showy and expensive buildings. The constant difficulty in pursuing a policy of this nature is that dones, with a pardonable weakness for the perpetuation of the present place of the maintenance and or administrative and the present of the maintenance and process of the mediating Powers, to grant the present of the maintenance and cordinal as and error of the real state of the procesor of the real state of the present of the maintenance and cordin

by Barnio Bill and Tware each to assist at the opening ceremonies.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone, not finding his time fully eccepted with the Eastern Question and the Iliad, is now engaged on a translation of the Latin preface to the Welsh version of the Bible, published by Bishon Manyan in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The article on the subject in the Tribune is long The article on the subject in the Triouns is long and refreshingly candid. The writer of it does not hesitate to express the opinion that certain of the instructors are superannuated and certain others incompetent. President McCosh's regime, he incompetent. President McCosh's regime, he thinks, will mark an era in the history of the institution, although "a considerable touch of that arrogance which strong men often exhibit has prevented him from being a favorite with our scholars, and made him even less a favorite with those brought into intimate association with him as teachers or pupils."

those brought into Intimate association with him as teachers or pupils."

\*\*MOTEL ARRIVALS.\*\*

\*Tremont House-The Hon. Allen C. Fuller, Belvidere; Col. James Antisdell, "Newhall House," Milwankee; the Hon. W. B. Hanscomb, La Crosse; H. Bennett, Pittsburg; Col. V. W. Bullock, Burlington; Mortimer McRoberts, New York; Dr. W. D. McAfee, Rockford; Daniel Harris, Quincy; the Rev. F. F. Ford, Madison; Gen. H. A. Fowler, Muscatine; Gen. G. N. Morgan, San Francisco... \*Sherman House-Judge W. Don Mans, Pekin, Ill.; the Hon. C. M. Cottrell, Milwankee; J. H. Rogers, Sycamore; J. G. Nuddy, New York; the Hon. N. W. Green, Pekin; D. E. Paris, Troy, N. Y.; the Hon. G. F. Wheeler, Waukegan... \*Grand Pucific-G. R. Osgood, Des Moines; J. Y. Mahoney, Rock Island; C. A. Swineford and G. S. Rockwell, Baraboo; J. S. Cook, Pekin; W. J. McKinnie, Clevelsnd; R. Oakes, New York; J. Arms, Pueblo, Col.; Charles Baldwin, Princeton; C. D. W. Young, Hudson, Wis.; Simon Gilhart, Dayton, O.; E. F. Bull, Ottawa, Ill.; Judge J. B. Niles, Laporte; L. Grant, Kenosha... \*Palmer House-G. A. Lincoln, Cedar Rapids; W. H. King, Des Moines; Thomas Whitwell, Stockton-on-Tees, England; R. C. Parsons, Cleveland; C. A. Herbert, London; S. S. Summers, U. S. A.; J. M. Wile, Rochester; C. A. Weed, Stamford, Conn.; J. N. Henderson, Japan; R. N. Ray, Philadelphis; F. B. Hooper and D. B. Smith, Detroit; E. C. Nichols, Battle Creek, Mich.; Henry Nash, Liverpool, England.

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., Dec. 6-1 a. m .- For the Lake region, partly cloudy weather, fresh southwest to northwest winds, temperature near freezing, and falling barometer east of Michi-

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Dec. 5.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.

Time. | Bar. | Thr | Ilu. | Wind. | Rn. | Weather |
6:53 a. m. | 30.42 | 18 | 52 | 8 | W. | fresh. | Clear. |
11:18 a. m. | 30.33 | 28 | 67 | 8 | W. | fresh. | Clear. |
2:00 p. m. | 30.25 | 33 | 70 | 8 | W. | fresh. | Clear. |
9:00 p. m. | 30.06 | 30 | 78 | 8. | brisk. | Clear. |
10:18 p. m. | 30.06 | 30 | 89 | S. | brisk. | Clear. |
10:18 p. m. | 30.06 | 30 | 89 | S. | brisk. | Clear. | Maximum thermometer, 35; minimum, 15.
GENERAL OSSERVATIONS:
CEUCAGO, Dec. 5-Midnight.
Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain Weather. 

FINANCIAL. Krokuk, Ia., Dec. 5.—The case of Stephen Long, proprietor of the Bennett House, at Burlington, came up in the United States District lington, came up in the United States District Court at this place to-day on an order to show cause why the said Long should not be adjudged a bankrupt. The specific charge of fraud contained in the petition was withdrawn, and the defendant confessed bankruptcy under the general act. James N. Martin, of Burlington, was appointed Provisional Assignee and required to give bond in the sum of \$20,000. As the case was brought on the petition of his creditors, nothing is known as to the assets and liabilities.

ties.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 5.—Douglass Low, wholesale and retail dealer in milliners and straw goods, to-day made an assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors.

#### FOREIGN.

Germany's Policy Explained at Length by Prince Bismarck.

The Czar's Utterances Relative to Turkish Reforms Fully Approved.

Germany and France at Present Have No Interest in the Controversy.

Violations of the Existing Truce by Turkish Troops in Servia.

Made a Diplomatic Blunder. The American Forgers in London Rear-

England Virtually Admits that She Has

rested and Held for Extradition.

THE EAST. THE EAST.

BISMARCK'S EXPLANATION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Pall Mall Gasetts says Bismarck, in a speech in Parliament to-day, gave the assurance that the Governments of Germany and Russia remain on the most friendly footing. The three Emperors' alliance still exists in its full integrity. This does not, however, in the least preclude cordial friendship with England. Friendly relations with Russia are established by a long tradition, and Germany values them as highly as those with any other Power. The as highly as those with any other Power. The or a peaceable solution of the present crisis even should the Conference not achieve its full ob-ject. He has no doubt that the difference now apparent between English and Russian interests will be composed. The endeavors of Germany continue to be directed to the maintenance of continue to be directed to the maintenance of peace. He repeated that the alliance between the three Empires is close and firm, and said the hopes of its enemies that it may be broken are absolutely groundless. He also repeated his former assurance of German neutrality. Should the Conference fall to achieve unanimity between the Powers, and Reform in Turkish administration. Germany cannot disappears of inistration, Germany cannot disapprove of ministration, Germany cannot disapprove of Russia's attempt to carry the latter measure on her own responsibility. There is no prospect whatever of ruptupe between Germany and Russia. The German Emperor, as well as State Governments of the Empire, value and respect the friendship of Russia, which has stood the test of a hundred years. He assured the House that notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary, boldly put forward, the relations between Russia and Austria are of the most friendly.

are directed. Even should the Conference fail to achieve its direct object, it is probable that the existing differences between England and Russia will be satisfactorily adjusted.

The Prince declined to enter upon the subject of the future policy of Germany. Once more be explicitly assured the House that it is his strenuous endeavor to preserve a friendly feeling among the great Powers, and that the Imperial Government will never consent to the aggrandizement of one friendly Power at the exnse of another.

The Prince concluded as follows: "Our task in the first instance is to maintain peace. Secondly, to mediate between the Powers in order to remove differences and localize the war, which is, perhaps, inevitable. Should we not succeed, things would assume a different aspect, and would allow of several combinations, but upon this point I cannot yet give any infor-

A leading article in the Times to-day com-A leading article in the Times to-day commenting on Prince Biamarck's speech concludes a follows: "The notion that he seriously suggests to England a semi-war like that of Russia in Servia, no to a war like that of Russia in Servia, no to a war like that of the Continent may set their minds at rest. We shall not carry on a war like that of the Russians in Servia, nor any war at all. The bellicose cry of a month ago has sunk into stance as the feeling of the country one, more manifested itself. The Government is aware (if all its adulators are not) that to go to Parlisment with projects of war would be to cour destruction. The meetings which we report are evidence of the feelings which we report are vall, and it would be manifested ten times more strongly if there were any real danger that the Government could thrust us into war."

JOHN BRIGHT made an elaborate speech to a large meeting at Birmingham last hight against the Government's Eastern policy, or any support of Turkey.

Gladstone will participate in a conference on the Eastern question at St. James' Hall next Friday. Many prominent Liberals and phlanthropists are promoters of the affair. The object is to influence public opinion against supporting Turkey.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Belgrade reports that the Turkish battalion has attacced a Servian outpoot at a village which has been assigned to the Servians from Constantinople report that England has brought forward the question of prolouging the armistics. There are all sorts of Indications which go far to show a growing disposition on all sides, particularly in Turkey and Russia, to prevent possible antagonism from breaking out, at least immediately, and rendering a renewal of the armistice superfluous.

A correspondent of the Daily News from St Petersburg says: "It is officially amounced that the subscriptions to the internal loan amount to 123,050,000 roubles. Everything has been more gloomy during the last immediately, and rendering a renewal of the armistice superfluous.

A correspondent of t menting on Prince Bismarck's speech concludes as follows: "The notion that he seriously sug-gests to England a semi-war like that of

A correspondent of the baty frees into St.

Petersburg says: "It is officially announced that the subscriptions to the internal loan amount to 123,590,900 roubles. Everything has been more gloomy during the last few days. I don't believe there has been any general enthusiasm since the Servian defeat and the issue of the loan."

brilliant and decisive refutation of the old imputations, too long repeated, relative to the designs of Rassia on Constantinopie.

GEN. IGNATIEVF ON THE TURKISH QUESTION.
PARIS, NOV. 17.—The Cologne Gazette publishes an account of an interview with Gen. Ignatless, the Russian Minister to Turkey, in which the General, among other things, said:

The Turks traite with us nicely. After diplomacy had been isboring several months to procure an armistoe, they now want to reserve the right, as their rear is covered by Servia and Montenegro, to govern with fire and sword and further massacre in Bosnia and Herzegovina. They wish to establish the neutral zone only for those Provinces, in order that those who originally rose against their intolerable yoke might feel the scourge of their wrath under the guarantee of the Powers. If I had not presented the ultimatum, who knows how I should cave had to argue this yount? But for an ultimatum, as for every decised measure, they have respect. It is the fault of European diplomacy to think to accomplish anything on the Bosphorus by pains and conciliation. The Turks are not to be treated like Western people. When I returned from Livadia I, with astonishment, asked my colleague, Sir H. Elliot, "What has happened, then; what have you done in my absence? Does not everything stand just as I left if? What has been the good of your plasters and purgatives?" The Turks have been the most adroit. While the Diplomatic Corps, with England at the head, were trying for a plan consistent with the honor of both sides, the Turks tried to gammine. They pushed the fannticism of the Osmanili into the foreground, which was artificially fomented. They operated with the massacre tendencies in Constantinople and the Provinces. They dwelt on the temper of the people, who could not without danger be recommended any concession; and they at last paraded themselves in the eyes of Europe as the martyrs of diplomacy, which would destroy with the pen what the victories of that sword were then, however, pitful en

mats must not acknowledge a defeat, nor must the representatives of civilized Europe, with their maturely-considered and manimously-adopted resolutions, strike their sails out of consideration for a Government which has hitherto trodden under foot the weifare of its subjects. Even suppose this was possible, it is not so now. The streams of Russian blood which lately flowed at Alexinatz now constrain in a certain degree the freedom of diplomatic action which we hitherto possessed as regarded our own people. You must know that with the Russians the recollection of the Tartar invasion is still fresh. Our people are no politicians, but they cherish their traditions, and these teach them of the oppressions and violences of the Tartar conquerors formerly as today. As soon as the Turks shed. Slav blood a resticesness arises among them, which is nourished by these recollections, and may burst into a flame. There are volunteers in Serva who came from Siberia, and sold off everything there to sacrifice themselves for the defense of their fellow Slave. To stop these volunteer trains was an impossibility for us, as they formed the indispensable safety-valve through which the excessive enthusiasm in Russia let off its steam. At Sir H. Elliot's house I was reproached with their large number. I asked how many there were, and was told 10,000. "And I wish there were 100,000 or 200,000," was my reply. The Oriental question would then have been sooner settled. Now, however, that 2,400 Russians perished at Alexinatz, I do not answer for anything more. The submission of the Porte to my ultinatum of the day before yesterday will somewhat allay the outbreak of general disastisfaction; but, if in future the righteous claims of the Slavs in Turkey and the exertions of diplomacy are futile before the setting of the ruling case, the safety-valve will then no longer suifice, and an explosion will happen before which we diplomatists will be helpless.

Alluding to his interview, the General said the Sultan, with tears in his eyes, expressed

GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

20HN BULL ACKNOWLEDGES HIS ERROR.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—An agent of the Western
Association Press called, in relation to the extradition treaty, upon Minister Pierrepont, who
said: "I am not in a position to say anything
about it, one way or the other." The Home
Office was not communicative, and Bow street
was dumb. The agent learned, however, that
Brent was in fact, brought vesterday to Bow Brent was, in fact, brought yesterday to Bow street with great secrecy and arraigned before 8ir James Ingham in his private room.

dressed to Her Majesty's Government for the occaptation of Bossils. It is a proper to the contraction of Bossils is constant,
and have been the dominant power. This, his Mahis Russis entertained no intention of cocupying that
the Russis entertained no intention of occupying that
be the capital. His Majesty could not understand, me
both countries had a common object—number, the
monation of the Christians—andwhen he had given
every proof that he had no desire for conquest or
aggrantizement, why there should not be
every proof that he had no desire for conquest or
aggrantizement, why there should not be
deep refect understanding based on a policy
of peace, which would be equally beneficials their missions, "set is he Majesty,
or "are attributed to Russis of a future conquest of
ladia, and of the possession of Constantinopie.
Can anything be more absard? With regard to the
former it is a perfect impossibility, and, as regards
has he latter, I repeat again the most solemn assurances
access that lenteratian incliner the with nor to list
the collection of the Christian of the possession of Constantinopie
and the evil effects it produced, and he evil
effects it produced, and he can
be clicked in the solemn assurances has been
the solemn assurances he had repeated to me.

The Earl of Derby them wrote to Lord A.

Loftus on Nov. 3, stating—

That her Majesty's Government have received
with the greatest satinfaction the assurance which
the solemn assurances he had repeated to me.

The Earl of Derby then wrote to Lord A.

Loftus on Nov. 3, stating—

That her Majesty's Government have
received the theory of the sample of the constantinopie
and the vill effects it produced, and he earlied freets it produced, and he earlied to the contract of the contract of the contract of the co

the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, in August, 1877.

FRANCE

ONDON, Dec. 5—The Paris to that in consequence of the reiterate fusal of the Dake d'Audefiret Pasquier to undertake the formation of a Cabinet, President. MacMahon will hold a conference with the Presidents of the Senste and Chamber of Deputies to-morrow. It has been ascertained that the Marshal is anxious to retain Gen. Berthout in order to establish the principle that the War Ministry shall not hereafter be affected by Parliamentary changes. The Left has resolved to demand the dismissal of a certain number of anti-Republican functionaries.

SPAIN.

THE CURAN INSURRECTION.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—In the Senate yesterday debate was resumed on Marshal Concha's motion disapproving the Cuban war-loan. The Minister of Foreign Affairs said the insuraction in Cuba, by reason of its attacks on property and the atrocities which characterized it, was a war of extermination. Both Europe and America were interested in repudiating all sympathy with such a war, which could only result in the absolute and final triumph of Spain.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A Rio Grande dispatch says that Gen. Diaz has occupied the City of Mexico, and that Lerdo and his Ministers have field westward.

RACES AT NEW ORLEANS.

RACES AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS. La., Dec. &—This was the second day. Orleans stakes, two miles, Clemmie G. won easily, Henry Owens second, Uncle Tom Third. Time, 3:41. Clemmie G. was the favorite. Second race, for the club purse of \$250, one mile, won by Redman by half a length, Coronilla second, Port Leonard third. Time, 1:45%. Redman was the favorite. Third race, club purse of \$500, two mile heats, Gen. Harney first, Whipsaw second, War Jig third, Fairplay fourth, George Quinine fifth. The first heat was won by three-quarters of a length, the second by a neck, and the third by a nose. Time, 3:40, 8:41%, and 3:51. Gen. Harney was the favorite. The weather was clear and cold. The track was good. The attendance was light.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Arrived, steamship Queen, from Liverpool.
LONDON, Dec. 5.—Steamship Indiana, from Philadelphia, and Denmark, from New York.

have arrived out.

New York, Dec. 5.—Arrived, steamer, Nevada, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 5.—Arrived, steamship City of New York, from Philadelphia.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a emedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street. VEGETINE.

**VEGETINE** 

Health-Restorer.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

Debility is a term used to denote deficiency of blood The nutritive constituents of the blood are in less that The nutritive constituents of the blood are in less than their regular proportion, while the watery part is in excess. Debility is a frequent occurrence. It is incident to a variety of diseases. The slower limbs are apt to be swellen. The patient is feelle, and cannot bear much exertion. The circulation is trenguiar, but almost always weak. Paipitation of the heart is a very common symptom. Violent motion often throws the heart into the most tunuitness action. The vital functions are languidly performed. The muscular strength is diminished; fatigue follows moderate or sight exercise. The breathing, though quiet when at rest, becomes hurried and even painfully agitated under exertion, as in running, secending heights, etc. The nervous system is often greatly disordered. Vertice, distinces, and a feeling of raintness are very common. Violent and obstinate neuralgic pains in the head, side breast, or other paris of the body, are also frequent attendants upon the disease. The secretions are sometimes diminished. In foundes the meanes are almost always either suspended or very partially performed. The bile is scanfy, and costiveness, with unhealthy evacuations from the bowels and dyspeptic state of the stomach, are extremely common symptoms.

MARVELOUS EFFECT.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Six—I have used VEGETINE, and feet it a duly to acknowledge the great benefit it has done me. In the spring of the year 1862 I was sick from general debility, caused by overwork, want of sleep, and proper than the spring of the year 1862 I was sick trom general debility, caused by overwork, want of sleep, and proper many remedies, which much cancelated. I free any of them, until I was prevaided for YEGETINE.

Before I had taken this one week, my improved condition gave me renewed hope and courage. I continued to take it every day, gaining more strength until I was completely restored to health. The effect of this remedy, in the case of general debility, is indeed marvelous.

21 Webster-st., Charlestown, Mass.

LEBANON, N. H., Jan. 29, 1870

Mr. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I write you this note to inform you of the effect of your "Blood Purifier" upon my system. When I commenced taking it, a year ago, I was very much debilitated. My limbs were swollen so that it was impossible for me to get into or out from a carriage, and very painful to go up or down stairs. In deed, I could scarcely stand on my feet. My appetite was gone, my strength falling rapidly. After using your medicine for a few weeks the gan to improve. My appetite improved, and my strength returned. I can now perform my duties as a nurse with my wonted case, and I feel I owe it to Vacarting. Yours gratefully.

MRS. C. A. H. TILDEN.

A PERFECT CURE.

Mn. C. H. Strevens:

Charlestown, June 11, 1881.

Dear Sir-This is to certify that Vroetting made a perfect cure of me when my attending physician had pronounced my case consumption, and said I could no survive many days.

MRS. LEDSTON, 35 Cook-st.

The facts stated by Mrs. Ledston are personally known by me, and they are true.

A. D. HAYNES.

Would not be without VEGETINE

FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST. The great benefit I have received from the use of VRORTINE induces me to give my testimony in its favor. I believe it to be not only of great value for reasoning the health, but a preventive of diseases peculiar to the spring and summer seasons.

I would not be without it for ten times its cost.

Attorner and General Agent for Massachusetts of the Attorney and General Agent for Massachusetts of the Craftsmen's Life Insurance Company, No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. BELIGIOUS.

**MOODY AND SANKE** GREAT TABERNACLE LAST TWO WEEKS.

Preaching by Mr. Moody, singing by Mr. Se Tuesday, Wednesda, Thursday, and Friday night at 8 o'clock; Bible reading by Mr. Moody, singin by Mr. Sankey, at Farwell Hall Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Noonday meeting at Farwell Hall conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday at 12 o'clock. Priday noonday meeting at the Tabernacie.

Matrimonial Bureau of America, Established for the promotion of marriages throughts country and Europe. Suitable matches made and gentlemen in any part of the country is count for pamphlet of information. Address seem of America, Escares Mail. Matthews... 2007.

SHAWLS!

Great Attractions! Field, Leiter

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

Invite attention to their Fresh Importations for the Holiday Season, in Real India Camel's Hair

## SHAWLS

Filled Centres and Plain, in Red, Black, White and Blue, Camel's Hair Stripe in Long and Square

## SHAWL

The Popular India Decca Shawls.

French Cashmere Shawls. Long and Square. Persian Stripe Long and Square Shawls,

Broche and Paisley Shawls. Long and Square. Heavy Reversible Beaver Shawls in Plain, Plaid, and

Stripes. Large Line of Domestic Woolen Shawls.

JOB LOT OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS

At Less than Half Price! Large Assortment

White and Berlin Shawls For Evening Wraps.

All at Largely Reduced Prices!

CLOAKS!

THE CHEAPEST, MOST PER-FECT-FITTING,

AND ELEGANT IN STYLE, AT THE WEST END

DRY GOODS HOUSE,

Madison and Peoria-sts. Manufacturing all our own garments after the most approved Paris and Berlin Patterns, and upon the TAILOR system of out and finish, we guarantee an elegance and perfection of style and finish that cannot be found elsewhere. All our garments are designed, cut, pressed and finished by men, under the superintendence of HERR ROSENTHAL, who guarantees a perfect

fit in every instance. A large line of All-Wool Beaver Cloaks at \$5.00, worth \$8.00. A full line Rough Cloaks, good length and handsome, at \$8 and

An All-Wool Beaver Cloak, Fur Trimmed, in Plain or Rough, at \$12, \$14, and \$15, worth from \$18

An Elegant and Rich Line of Very Fine Cloaks, in Esquimaux, Mate-lasse, and Fur Beaver, from \$18 to \$30, the choicest and cheapest goods in the city. Volvet Cloaks and Polonaise a spec with Herr Resenthal.

CARSON,

MILLINERY.

Wings, Ost. Tips, Fancy Feathers, &c

STATE-ST WEST DRIS SCALES

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

PAIREANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 115 Lake St., Chicago.

The Great Mining District of Colorado.

Journey Costs.

How to Get There, and What the

Leading Mining Campe.—Silverton, Ow-ray, and Mineral City.

#### Richness of the Hines-Sext Year's Product Estimated at \$2,000,000.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

SILVERTON, San Juan Co., Colo., Nov. 20.—
One cannot stop very long at any of the towns or Mexican plazas between the Upper Arkansas and the Rie Grande without being convinced that the people look upon San Juan, or San Wassa as they pronounce it, as the greatest, in the sense of richest, region on the continent. From Pueblo to Santa Fe the same feeling pre-From Pueble to Santa Fe the same feeling prevails; and there is a race between all the cities and settlements to see which shall become the recognized outfitting point for this new El Dorado. The merchants put out flaming posters, showing a tempting schedule of prices, and am array of advantages in the way of good roads and short distances into the mines.

THE SCRAMBLE IS SO GREAT that these price-lists, rough-drawn maps, and distance-tables, find their way to the Missouri River towns, and even to Chicago and St. Louis, to catch the eye of those floering hither. Towns like Pueblo, Canon City, Saguache, and La Veta, seem all placarded over with signs, like "San Juan Hotel," "San Juan Headquarters," "San Juan Saloon"; and some of the leading mines up there are canonized in the name of a restaurant or depot for miners' supplies. At Pueblo, where the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad comes in, they have a good chance at "pilgrims;" for those that arrive from the East by reil find this their jumping-off place after crossing the plains, and e from the East by rail find this their ping-off piace after crossing the plains, and they begin to arrange for getting to the st. They may be induced to buy teams and up with supplies at that point; or they bargain with some freighter to take them gh. All sorts of prices prevail. While by and coach it will cost \$36 to get from Pueblo ke City, often by making up a party, one to Lake City, often, by making up a party, one can get through by special conveyance for \$15

You can now go from La Veta, the railway-erminus, to Lake City in three days, by Barlow, Sanderson a co.'s Coaches. By the way, this is the same firm that were igated concerning straw bids in mall-by the last Congress. They own nearly r stage-routes in Southern Colorado and fexico, and have got rich in the business, New Mexico, and have got rich in the business, which they have carried on for over fifteen years. No sooner is a new mining camp opened that promises to be anything, than they put on a line of coaches, if there are any roads that can be made passable. The charges for fare are from 15 to 25 cents per mile,—fifty pounds of baggage being allowed. All extra baggage goes at express rate,—\$12 per hundred being taxed from La Veta or Del Norte to Lake City and other camps of that district. No wonder that the miners have a big disgust on when you mention coach to them. In their migrations they get along very well with a Mexican burro, or tradge their way along the trail with pack and pick. The greater portion of those who are the pioneers in new mining districts have but little surplus cash to start on, and the matter of transportation is the most serious expense in their way. In the East, where a trip of a thousand miles can be made for about \$20 in seasons of railway-competition, it is not such a strain on pockets. But, in the Fares and podders.

From the Missouri River across the plaine doubled, and from plains into mou

andrupled.
The fare from Omaba or Kansas City to be blo is \$35. The emigrent fare is \$10 less, a parties of five or more, better rates can be betained; and, for such as choose to buy sup-

the way at much less expense; and, as teams are high at the mines, one can sell-out at a big margin, often sufficient to pay the expense of the trip. A span of good mules are much the best for hauling; and west of Del Norte, when it comes to packing-up the mountain-sides, horses are of no account. The mule and burro wholly monopolize the transportation business between there and the mines.

While Del Norte is the gateway to the mines, it is further away from the street-talk, one might think that the treaster-land was right at hand; but, instead of that, he will find, on looking about and asking for modes of conveyance, that he has

A BIG TASK BEFORE HIM.

The mines are a hundred miles away, up, up in the mountains, 5,000 or 6,000 feet higher than Del Norte. Whether one goes by stage, muleteam, or burro, it is a hard trudge. The road lies up the Rio Grande River, through wagron-wheel ciap and Antelope Fork. The latter place is fitty miles above Del Norte. Here the roads fork,—one going to Lake City, thirty-seven miles, and the other to Silverton, sixty miles. The wagon-road, for twenty miles before reaching Lake City, is very rough and difficult. To reach the various camps beyond, one has to abandon team, take his pack-animal, and pick the trail. The camps lie up Henson-Creek,—the first being Galena City, ten miles away; then, after climbing a high peak called Engineer Mountain, which has an altitude of 15,500 feet, and passing over the other side, Mineral City is reached. The descent from this place to Owray, ten miles, is 5,000 feet, and the trail lies along the wild Uncompanger River. From Owray, taking the trail back six miles, thence striking over Red-Mountain Orcek and the summit of the range, and down Cement Creek, Silverton can be reached, distant twenty-two miles. Going from this place up Animas Creek, there are several camps,—Howardsville, Maggie Guich, Eureks, and Perks of the Animas, all within twelve miles of Silverton. Over the range and the summit of the range, and down cert has now about 100 hous

and they are anxious for a road to Salt Lake City. The Utah Southern Railroad is only 180 miles distant. Owing to the roundsbout way

are bacon pounds for \$1, and sugar four pounds.
Ouray is at an altitude of 6,400 feet, being 1,400
feet lower than Del Norte. There are several
Hot Springs both above and below the town,—
some of them having a temperature of 130 deg.
or more. In the Park, eight miles below, is a
very large one, about eight feet across and
twelve deep, the water of which is very hot. It
sends off by an underground outlet, which appears a few rods below, a large stream of hot
water, strongly impregnated with sulphur and
some iron.

I spoke of

MINERAL CITY.

water, strongly impregnated with sulphur and some Iron.

I spoke of

MINERAL CITY.

It is peculiarly situated. It is the highest town in America. It has lee and snow among the luxuries of August. It is shut out from the world half of the year. Mineral City, standing at an altitude of 12,500 feet, is the centre of the Uncompangre District. The peaks rise up hat an angle of about 45 degrees, affording good chances for tunneling. The assays of ore from some of the best lodes show \$108, 8281, 8327, and \$1,822 in silver per ton, respectively. The camp, although high up, is overtopped by high peaks. One only needs to climb \$100 feet and look out from one of the neighborhood-summits, if he desires to get an idea of the country. There is Engineer Mountain for instance. From the summit, at an altitude of over 15,000 feet, from which, within a radius of two miles, start the waters of the Animas, Gunnison, Henson Creek, Cimmaron, Bear Creek, and the great Uncompangre, one can overlook the whole San Juan country. Right down, a mile and a half sway, on the Uncompangre, are seen the houses, tents, and prospect-holes of Mineral City, situated at timber-line.

Mining in the San Juan country

HAS MANY DRAWRAGES,
chiefly from lack of good roads, and from the wait of markets near at hand. There has been a great lack of mills to treat the ores. During the past season smelters have been erected at Silverton. They turn out about three tons of buillion per day. Nearly everything is separated from the silver, except the galena, and this is packed over the range on burros and mules. At Lake City the works are reducing about fifty tons of ore per day. Nearly everything is separated from the silver, except the galena, and this is packed over the Range of burners and mules. At Lake City the works are reducing about fifty tons of ore per day. Nearly everything is separated from the open such per second of the open such per second of the open such past to the first of the present to bnild from Fort Garland to Del Norte, and make that place

that capitalists regard to the San Juan country as the

PUTURE GREAT MINING SECTION

of the Rocky Mountains. Many miners who have been to the Black Hills and other famous districts give their presence to San Juan. Of course it requires more capital to develop mining properties than in almost any other country. There is no placer-mining, except in the San Miguel country, south of Silverton, and on one or two streams in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Silver is the principal ore taken out in the best-developed districts, the Animas and Lake; and this will doubtless be the great product. Except in Summit district, south of Del Norte, and in the placers, but little gold is found.

It is nowltwo years since any considerable work began in the San Juan mines. Until this season but little machinery for getting out the ores and treating them had been introduced. Though there were large numbers of mine-owners, they were speculators rather than producers. The past season about \$250,000 has been taken, and put into market, from the silver districts of Animas. Lake, and Uncompangre. This includes the country about Silverton, Lake City, Howardsville, and Eureka. About \$75,000 in gold has been taken out from the Summit district. A great amount of good ore is piled up at many of the mines, swaiting treatment. New machinery has been going into the various districts all the fall. By next July there will be enough mills to take up all the ore on hand, and enough probably to work up next season's product. All the miners are sanguine. None

product. All the miners are sangular. None of them seem to want to sell out. A San-Juan mine-owner that don't think he has got a bonanza is a rare article. This great confidence will put a great deal of capital and work into the mines, and the estimate that next year's

will reach \$2,000,000, at least,
does not look at all extravagaut.

The mining camps must depend on the valleys for farm-products. The Gunnison, thirty miles below Lare City, is very fertile, and all grains and vegetables can be raised in abundance. It is not a matter of surprise that these lands are being taken up rapidly, and at many points farmed on a large scale. Twenty thousand people to be provisioned next year will be a stimulus to the ranchmen to put in large crops. They get old-time prices,—from 6 to 8 cents perpound for potatoes, and 4 to 5 cents for wheat. Corn cannot be raised, owing to the cold nights. It will have to be imported from Kansas.

There is pleuty of finel at hand for all future wants. The mountains abound in good timber. There are extensive outcroppings of coal on the Gunnison. At Owray a company has been formed to work the banks in that vicinity.

With railroads to the principal towns, and good wagon-roads connecting the various camps and districts; with plenty of machinery; supplies near at hand at all times; with farms and gardens in the valley, and herds grazing on the mountain sides: with fuel abundant, and plenty of water in all the streams, San Juan may yet become all that the most sanguine claim for it—the great treasure-land of the Rocky Mountains.

of water in all the streams, San Juan may yet become all that the most sanguine claim for it—the great treasure-land of the Rocky Mountains.

Collingwood, Dec. 5.—The propeller City of Owen Sound, the last boat expected this season, arrived to-night from Chicago with a full cargo of general freight.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Quente, Dec. 5.—Lisut.-Gov. Caron had a severe attack of paralysis yesterday, and cannot possibly survive more than a few days. The name of the Hon. Mr. Ryan, of Montreal, is mentioned as his probable successor.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Tonowro, Dec. 5.—Edward Hanlon, Champion oarsman, who won the single scull race in the international regatta at Philadelphia, replies to a challenge from John Higgins, the English oarsman. He says he expects to meet several American and Canadian oarsmen in the spring, and cannot leave home, but offers to allow Higgins £150, and row him for \$1,500 a side on Toronto Bay. Hanlon also states that he is prepared to row any man in the world, barring none.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAYA, Out., Dec. 3.—H. F. Welch, Contennial Commissioner for Tesmania, is in the city. He comes to Ottawa with the express purpose of encouraging the opening up of a direct lumber trade with Australia. He had an interview with the Premier to-day.

Monymeat, Que., Dec. 3.—At a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade this afternoon, the question of freight as relating to the trade of this city was discussed, and it was determined to bring up the whole matter at the next quarterly meeting. A feeling and deeper to the Grand Trunk tariff and policy is manifested among city merchants.

MISSIONARY WORK.

New York, Dec. 5.—A large and infinential meeting of pators and officers of all the Methodist Episcopal churches in New York was held this evening at Asbury Church for the purpose of required for the ensuing year.

Resolutions were adopted urging immediate attention to the annual collection in all churches, and the employment of every means to promote the inte

PARIS.

How It Has Changed Since the German War.

All About Winter-Pashions and the Magasins des Modes.

M. Parodi's Play of "Rome Vainene," at the Theatre Francais.

The Grand Acting of Sara Bernhardt in the Role of the Vestal's Mother.

Paris, November, 1876.—From London to Paris is a complete change of atmospheres, in more senses than one. From fog and smoke to blue sky and sunshine; from a certain ponderousness—not to say cumbrousness—of action, to a cervous, restless activity; from Gladstone, Beaconsfield, and the School-Board elections, to

ousness—not to say cumbrousness—of action, to a cervous, restless activity; from Gladstone, Beaconsfield, and the School-Board elections, to Gambetts, the manueuvres of the Right and Left, Sara Bernhardt, and the winter-fashions.

I was curious to see the city since the war: whether the Are de Triomphe was in the same place; whether the Column Vendome looked much the worse for wear; and so forth, in a series of absurd queries. Externally, Paris Dors Not shem would changed.

They are rebuilding the wing of the Tulleries which the petroleuses of the Commune destroyed; but that quarter of the great pile looks dismantled still. Also, the Bois de Boulogue is shorn of much of its ancient giory, though the stately procession around the Lake still goes on in fine afternoons. But the Louvre and its galleries stand as of old, with the old pictures in the old places; the long areades of the Rue de Rivoli still fill with ever-changing throngs, who stand gazing at the fine photographs in its windows, or at the gorgeous costumes in the Magasin du Louvre; the opera and theatres are filled nightly;—and yet, to the visitor, Paris seems much changed. It is less joyous, less brilliant, less polite. There is less of a fine gloss to everything. The Parislan gentleman on the Boulevards and in the omnibuses are less dainty in apparel—less smiling, and mocking, and jest-disposed—than of yore. They are more serious, more indifferent, and less finished in manner,—more like business-men than gay loungers or beaux. Also,—perhaps as a consequence of these things—it is indisputably easier for a lady to go about without escort. It is still unusual, and almost unknown, for a young, unmarried French lady to be seen alone in the streets or shops; but I saw scores of young, well-dressed English and American women, who were certain to meet. If this be a genuine and radical change, and not a mere superficial appearance, the German war has been worth to France all the milliards she has paid.

But it is in the department of Fashion where Paris is ad

Once Parisian artists in dress—I use the word "artists" advisedly, for here, if anywhere, dress becomes a Fine Art—wrought first of all for French women. The American, the English woman, the German, and other Goths and Vanmit district, south of Del Norte, and in the placers, but little gold is found.

It is now, two years since any considerable work began in the San Juan mines. Until this season but little machinery for getting out the ores and treating them had been introduced. Though there were large numbers of mineowners, they were speculators rather than producers. The past season about \$250,000 has been taken, and put into market, from the silver districts of Animas. Lake, and Uncompany to the season solver districts of Animas. Lake, and Uncompany to the season solver districts of Animas. Lake, and Uncompany to the season solver districts of Animas. Lake, and Uncompany to the season solver districts of Animas. Lake, and Uncompany to the season solver districts of Animas. Lake, and Uncompany to the season solver districts of Animas. Lake, and Uncompany to the season solver districts of Animas. Lake, and Uncompany to the season solver districts of Animas. Lake, and Uncompany to the season solver districts of Animas. Lake, and Uncompany to the season solver districts of Animas. Lake, and Uncompany to the season solver districts of Animas. Lake, and Uncompany to the season solver districts of Animas. Lake, and Uncompany to the season solver due to the season solver districts of Animas. Lake, and Uncompany to the season solver due to the season solver districts of Animas. Lake, and Uncompany to the season solver districts of Animas. Lake, and Uncompany to the season solver due to the district. A great amount of good ore is piled up at many of the mines, as a season and the season solver districts of the Temple of Fashion; but the real High-Priestesses therein spent the divine afflatus only for beauty, grace, and style of none real High-Priestesses therein spent the divine afflatus only for beauty, grace, and style of nearly for beauty, g

goods or silk of the exact shade of the plain stripe; and the effect, where good taste presides over the choice, is extremely beautiful. The other novelty of the season is very dark woolen goods, of one color, but with the surface matelasse, or figured, trimmed with the new embroidered braids or galoons. And here artistic taste makes all the difference between beauty and hideousness. Costumes are daily seen on the streets in black or darkblub trimmed with gold braid in profusion; dark brown ornamented with gream-color; dark green with crimson or any dark shade, trimmed with embroidered galloon which combines all the colors of a bouquet. These combinations are utterly devoid of beauty, and no Parisian or American of good standing would consent to attract universal attention by so "loud" a costume. On the other hand, very dark green, trimmed with braid embroidered with silk of exactly the same color, but proceeding from the

American of good standing would consent to attract universal attention by so "loud" a costume. On the other hand, very dark green, trimmed with braid embroidered with silk of exactly the same color, but proceeding from the dark shade up to the lightest tints of the same, through a pattern of vines, wreaths, or arabogues, produces an admirable effect. So does seal brown, trimmed with galloon of the same color, embroidered in browns, which proceed from seal up to wood and the faintest touch of cream-color; gray, embroidered in shaded grays; and so on through the catalogue of present colors.

YVERINO-DRESSES

of the thinnest materials—tarletane, silk gauze, India mussin, and many others—are ornamented with a kind of silk embroidery exactly imitating the natural flowers; and here the skill and taste of the French artisan are more apparent than in any other feature of this winter's adornments. Anything more exquisite than some of these garolitures, in shape, color, and disposition or grouping, I have never seen,—glant-of-battle roses over cream color; forgetmenots upon siver-white gauze; morning, glories upon what is called "gray of dawn,"—are a few of the most beautiful; but the number is almost filimitable. Black tulle with silver ornaments, or with gold if extremely delicate, is worn also for evening-dress. This embroidery is far more durable than the material of the material, it can be removed and transferred more than once in the course of a whiter.

Cashmere, beautiful and becoming as it is, is very nearly left out in the cold this winter. Combined with silk, it is still worn for unpretending home-costumes, but is not used for street-wear. All goods designed for out-door wear appear with roughened surfaces or figures. This is true also of heavy cloths for cloaks, in which fine, smooth beaver is forsaken for cloths with damask or quitted surfaces. Cloaks are all very long,—sometimes reaching to the bottom of the costume, trimmed with dark fur or braid to match exactly the cloth. Those seven in the long tunic or

preference as yet.

IN RATS
there is great variety. The majority, whether round or not, are of felt, almost covered with feathers. There is the Cavalier hat, with broad brim, and long, drooping plume; the Tyrouse, worn with a bright wing; the turban, or "toque," which must be entirely covered with cocks' feathers,—many of these have, also, the feathers cown with isfa.

The Gainsteady or

and there is not contained. Northly contained and the contained an

attitudinizing with an eye to the audience, springs this frantic, uncontrollable mother, sobbling, bleading, denouncing, demanding the life of her child, the effect is marvelous; it is Nature beside Art; it is Shakspeare by the side of Racins. The daily press compare her to Rachel, and in concentrated force and energy she cannot but suggest that type; but, to those of us who know Rachel only by the descriptions of her contemporaries. Mile. Bernhardt seems less statuesque and imposing,—more impetuous, mobile, and natural in her intensity. She certainly has a spark of the divine fire of Prometheus, and awakens a strong desire to see her in some role in which the current of feeling should be grand rather than terrible, and which would allow some interningling of the finer and softer emotions. One thing is evident and significant: this play, with its apostrophes to liberty and ancient grandeur, its scathing satire upon priestcraft and tyranny, would never have been permitted by the Censors of the Second Empire,—no, nor of the First.

Charles Landon.

CRIME.

LYNCH-LAW.

Dispatch to Louisville Courier-Journal.
REODSBURG, Ky., Dec. 1.—The wife of Mr. J. E. Cogar, a prominent citizen of Mercer, and well known in Jessamine, Payette, and Franklin Counties, and at present the proprietor of a large retail store at Shaker Landing, Franklin Counties, and at present the proprietor of a large retail store at Shaker Landing, while visiting a sister in the neighborhood—Mrs. Chris Newton—was yesterday morning assaulted by a negro man, Dave Patterson, who made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to commit a horrible and nameless outrage upon her. Mrs. Cogar, being called out of the house early in the morning, was seized by the negro, who was lying in wait, and who exercised his utmost efforts to accomplish his foul purpose. Happily for Mrs. Cogar, whose throat and body were terribly bruised in her efforts to free herself from his grasp, her cries for help were heard by Mrs. Newton and a colored servant, who rushed to her rescue in time to save her, though she was completely exhausted when reached by her friends. The alarm was given, and the neighbors immediately collected and pursued Patterson across the Kentucky River, and caught him in Clover Bottom, in Woodford County, and after taking him back to the scene of his crime, and having him identified by his victim, took him out and hanged him near Mount Zion Church, in the vicinity of Mrs. Newton's. Dave Patterson's body was brought to town late yesterday evening and placed in the engine-house, but this morning it was non est. The hanging is regarded as a well-merited punishment by the community, which feels a deep sympathy for the estimable wife of Mr. Cogar.

A rape was committed on Friday last in Sharp's District by two young men, Shelton by name, upon the person of Miss Maddux. The criminals were arrested and brought before the Magistrates in that heighborhood yesterday, who, it is reported, allowed them ball, notwithstanding the Grand Jury is now and has been in session for two weeks. Great indignation is felt at the unprecedented action of the Magistrates.

A ROBBERY AND A MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribins.
QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 5.—An officer from Sedal Quinct, Ill., Dec. 5.—An officer from Sedalla, Mo., was in this city yesterday in pursuit of a man who gave his name as John F. Holtz, of Morgan County, Illinois. Holts had been in neighborhood of Sedalia last week, and represented that he wanted to buy land for a stockfarm. He proposed to purchase the farm of a citizen named Camp, near Sedalia; and, after the heaving was nearly completed, as the

citizen named Camp, near Sedalia; and, after the bagain was nearly completed, as the latter supposed, Holtz borrowed a horse from Camp to go a short distance into the country to look at another farm, and has not since returned. The officers claim to have followed him till within a few miles of the river opposite this city, and there lost the trail. The description given of him points him out as a noted sharper.

The same parties state that word was received at Sedalia last Saturday of the recent murder of Robert Boggs by Frank Owens, both of Pettis Country, Missouri. It appears that George and Frank Owens and Robert Boggs started, about three weeks ago, for Texas, going overland with a lot of wagons and teams, and taking their families along. After they had got into the Indian Territory, Boggs got drunk, and threw his wife out of the wagon. Frank Owens interfered in her behalf, and the interference greatly enraged Boggs, who threatened to kill Frank. After the difficulty had been adjusted, George Owens went to Boggs to try to arrange matters so that the victories of the wagon. the difficulty had been adjusted, George Owens went to Boggs to try to arrange matters so that no further trouble might ensue; but the latter stoutly asserted that he would stab Frank on the first opportunity. Frank appears to have been standing concealed where he could hear the whole conversation, and, stepping out, he drew a pistol and shot Boggs dead. He then left the company and traveled on foot to Vinita, where he took a train on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and has not since been heard from.

BILL THOMPSON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, Dec. 5.—The notorious Bill Thompson, who shot and killed Sheriff C. B. Whitney, of Ellsworth, Kan., in 1873, was landed at the Kansas State Penitentiary yesterday by Sheriffs Hamilton and Baker, of Ellsworth and Saline Counties. A reward of \$500 had been standing for Thompson's capture, and the officers of the law had tracked the murderer persistently for two years past. He was found, about five weeks ago, by Capt. Sparks, of the Texas Rangers, at the house of Neal Kane, a noted desperado, fifteen miles south of Austin, Texas. He was brought under a guard of nine Rangers to the Kansas line, where he was turned over to Sheriff Hamilton and taken to Ellsworth. Not deeming it safe to longer keep him, as threats of rescue had been made, he was taken to Salina and lodged in jail. There, too, his friends followed him, and it was necessary to send him to the State Penitentiary to prevent a rescue. His trial will come off in March next.

THE MONTICELLO ELOPERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Drs Moinrs, Ia., Dec. 5.—It was supposed that the Rev. N. I. Phillips and Mrs. Barnes, who skipped out from Monticello, had gone to bask in the ambrosial atmosphere of the Golden State; but it appears not. Mr. Barnes was surprised, a few days ago, by a letter from an uncle of Mrs. Barnes, who resides near Warren, Ill., just over the Wisconsin line, stating that Mrs. Barnes quite unexpectedly appeared there on a visit; and that, one day, while he was taking her out for a ride, a man whom she called Phillips came along with a buggy, and Mrs. Barnes immediately transferred herself to the other buggy, and the twain at once drove off, intensely sociable, without giving a why or wherefore. And the astonished uncle wishes to know why this is thus. If he reads The Tribune he knows all about it by this time.

TRIAL FOR HOMICIDE.

TRIAL FOR HOMICIDE. TRIAL FOR HOMICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 5.—The Court-House to-day was jammed to witness the trial of J. J. Schorr for killing John Gill. Two days have been spent and only five jurors have been secured. The trial excites intense interest. Gill attempted to enter the kitchen of Schorr to see a girl with whom he had been on too intimate terms. Schorr warned him away three times, and then fired, killing him instantly. This occurred Nov. 3, 1876.

CONFESSION.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 5.—The Herald's Akron special has the following: "San Jose Brenizer, tried and acquitted last spring for robbing a United States Express Company's safe of \$16,000, voluntarily appeared yesterday and confessed his guilt. His confession is supposed to be the result of attending the Moody and Sankey meetings in Chicago. Brenizer has restored to the Company about \$3,000."

A FORGER.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 5.—A disputch from Wilmington, Del., to the Times, says Gen.

Daniel Woodall, for a long time United States in all Revenue Assessor, and now engaged in Revenue Assessor, and now engaged in the American States are Middletown, Del., The amount

NECROLOGICAL.

OBITUARY.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 5.—Col. The cowling, a prominent citizen of Indian number of the Democratic National Com

member of the Democratic National Committee for twenty-six years, resident Trustee of the Wabash & Eric Canal, and founder of the Terre Haute Express, ided at his house here to-day.

Dixon, Ill., Dec. 3.—John Relly, one of our most enterprising and highly-respected merchants, died here to-day after a long and protracted filness. Mr. Relity settled in Dixon in 1852, and, by diligence and close application to business, amassed quite a large property. Some of the most aubstantial buildings in our city were built by him. For several years past he has represented acceptably the First Ward in our City Council. His death is regretted by all. The funeral takes place Thursday next.

Special Disputes to The Tribune.

Special Disputes to the State Regiser, died this morning, in her Stih year. She had been in ill health for some time. The immediate cause of her death was a congestive chill. The remains will be taken to Griggsville for interment.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Galena, Ill., Dec. 5.—John A. Leekley, a prominent Odd-Fellow, and a member of the extensive agricultural house of Spare & Leekley, in this city, died last week, and was buried ley, in this city, died last week, and was buried under the suspices of the above-mentioned Order at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The services were held at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and the funeral cortege was very imposing. Deceased was a highly-respected citizen of Galena, whose loss will be greatly felt in business and social circles.

HEART-DISEASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 5.—Coroner Webb to-day held an inquest on the body of Henry Gable, a well-known druggist, who was found dead in his bed this morning. A verdict of death from heart-disease was rendered.

RUSSIA'S COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. The Grand Duke Nicholas and His Chief-of-

New York Sun. 4

The Grand Duke Nicholas, who has been appointed by the Czar to the command of the army of the Danube, and who yesterday left St. Petersburg for his headquarters at Kischener, Bessarabia, is one of the three living brothers of Alexander II. He is the third son of Czar Nicholas I., and used to be that famous monarch's great favorite, on account of his being the only son who resembled him both in face and stature. great favorite, on account of his being the only son who resembled him both in face and stature. The likeness between the two is moral as well as physical. The son is, as the father was, a staunch disciplinarian, endowed with an obstinate, despotic will, a hater of every form of liberalism and progress, and a drill sergent to the backbone. The son's intellect, however, seems to be far inferior to that of the father. He was always reputed throughout Russia to be the most stupid and dull of all the Princes of the Imperial house. His brothers, tne Grand Duke Constantine and Michael, always made fun of him at court, and spread the most uncompilmentary stories about him. Even Alexander himself, before he became Emperor, could not resist the impulse to play jokes on his brother. But the worst of all the jokes is said to have been that which his father played on him when on his death-bed he ordered his son to marry his second cousin, the Princess of Oldenburg, daughter of Prince Peter of Oldenburg. The Princess Alexandra Wilhelmina was the least beautiful young lady that could have been found at any European Court twenty years ago. It is said that the Grand Duke cried like a child when he had to go to his wedding; but the match was not to be broken of.

He was then a handsome six-footer of 25 years of age, and the presence of a little red-haired, red-faced, plain-looking woman by his side did certainly not contribute to increase his prestige. For a few years the Grand Duke tried, however, to make the best of this match. He hid two sons born to him, purchased large farms in the vicinity of the Capital, and gave all his

confessed his guilt. His confession is supposed to be the result of attending the Moody and Sankey meetings in Chicago. Brenizer has restored to the Company about \$3,000."

NEGRO MURDER IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5.—William Giles, aged 30 years, was killed last night by George Waters in a drinking saloon on State street. Both were negroes.

HELD FOR MURDER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 5.—Ferguson, the policeman who shot and killed Patrick Dolan in an attempt of the latter to resist arrest, was remanded to jail without bail.

A CALIFORNIA MURDERE.

Special Dispatch to The Fribuna.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—H. H. Granice, who killed Edward Madden, editor of the Merced Ty-Bune, two years ago, was yesterday found

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

plessing which is offered freely lect of every good Government persons and property of its n guaranteeing freedom of For a few years the Grand Duke tried, however, to make the best of this match. He field two sons born to him, purchased large farms in the vicinity of the Capital, and gave all his spare time to cattle and poultry, the breeding of which was always a favorite pursuit of his wife and of all the members of the Oldenburg family. These domestic occupations recordered him still more ridiculous in the eyes of the idle and fast Russian aristocracy. Meanwhile his official position was constantly growing in importance. From a mere honorary chief of the Engineer Corps he rose to the position of the Inspector-General of Cavalry, to that of the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guards and of the military district of St. Petersburg. To nearly all of these positions he arrived by right of seniority, after his eldest brother had become Emperor, and had consequently to give them up. His brother Constantine would have had priority over him if he had not been brought up as a sailor and a statesman, and placed at the head of the Marine and of the Council of State.

With the growth in importance of his position, which took him away from his farms and tied him more closely to the Court and the Capital, the personal habits of the Grand Duke seem also to have changed. Poultry and cattle gave place to ballet and ballet girls, for which the Romanoff dynasty has at all times had a particular weakness. Things went so far that one

them up. His brother Constantine would have had priority over him if he had not been brought up as a stailor and a stateman, and placed at the head of the Marine and of the Comnoil of Mith the growth in importance of his postion, which took him away from his farms and tied him more closely to the Court and the Capital, the personal habba of the Grand Duke seem also to have changed. Foultry and cattle gave place to hallet and hallet girls, for which the licular weakness. Things went to far that too of his favorite dancers had a house built for her directly opposite the palace of the Grand Duke.

His appointment to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the army new being concentrated on cause which brought him to all the other posts he occupies. He gets this command merely as the senior military removable that the contract of the contract o

feed.—Stockin (Cal.) Independent, Nord.

The Napoleons.

Napoleon III. had an immense veneration for the tounder of his house. An artist who painted his portrait shortly before his death synt. "He spoke with the liveliest interest of the various portraits of his uncle extant, at the same time placing in my hands an oval ministers in an exquisite setting, remarking: 'This I priss to highly that I always carry it about with me. Perceiving that it bore evidences of having seem painted from life, I ventured to ask his Majesty its history. The answer was an exceedingly the history. The answer was an exceedingly its history. The answer was an exceedingly its history, 'is extremely short; the Emperor from whom it was painted gave it to my mother, and she gave it to me.' The Emperor's reference to his mother, the beautiful Hortenas, and she gave it to me.' The Emperor's reference to his mother, the beautiful Hortenas, and industriant hair for which she was so famous; and upon referring to the story he replied with a somewhat saddened amile: 'I remember it distinctly, and it seems but yesterday. She was indeed, the most beautiful of women, and the bost of mothers. This, 'pointing to the third finger of his left hand, 'was her wedding-ring; and this,' pointing to another upon the same finger, 'was the Emperor's."

Services at the Meeting Mr. Moody's Lectu

THE RI

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Immense Gathe ernacle in th

S LIBERTY.

ne Monument at Pa ented by Hebrews. ce New Fort Times. v. 80.—At the Centen w. 30.—At the Centennial red a ceremony which the would take place during the Exhibition, but which, eir control, was postponed if Thanksgiving. This was leating of the monument us Liberty, erected by the members of the rected by the Italia Belmont avenue Divine blessing. S. Kalın made an address

reverament is to protect the rty of its subjects, and reedom of conscience the idest choice in the se-tizens to administer the

the State. In thus being tequality with their fellowted to the wealth. reise of their talents or their proved that, in every worthy to ract of the intellect, they eir associates. We must ever one of the greatest blessings the absence of an established the unwise and unpatriotic howould introduce sectarianstitution, it is certain that the lay the founders of tals Govering any religious test as a the exercise of the full rights in their solemn enactment, rierence with the free exercise hibited, will endure to their life in time, be acknowledged by the same humane sentiment tered rights of every civilized ar as these attempts to violate di guaranty of religious freem, this monument is our approved a supplementation of the civil rights of American

also made by Messrs. Julius the Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, Latz. Among the spectators of clergymen of the different to took great interest in the

and manufacture of chiccory cration of coffee is carried on country, the factory where it into marketable shape being of the San Joaquin River, a st of Stockton. A large area inity is yearly devoted to the another in the sand the rich alluvial soils cularly well adapted to it. The chiccory grows wild in ong the lanes and byways in to parts of Europe. It is a mily as the dandelion, and semblance in the shape of the semily as the dandelion, and semblance in the shape of the wild and though those of the chiccory are fleshy and milky e size of a parsung or carrot. It is not consider that the sand will be seen and spread out to dry on raised a days exposure to a hot sun identify the form of a cylinder hot fire and kept revolving parched to a crisp. This and reduces them about one-fourth asting, the roots are ground, it is ground coffee, which are to market. There seems of for all the products of the espeak, and it is no doubt a mnerative speculation. In the form pure chiccory is unter the common pure chiccory is unter the speak, and it is no doubt a mnerative speculation. In cases where my time its effects are often thy upon the nervous system. Chiccory is cultivated in Enthe tops having a pleasant, deven the common variety in here when other saladr very coarse and strong and the of the diet upon which as for a time compelled to it. Independent, Now 9.

Napoleons.
d an immense veneration for house. An artist who paint-tily before his death says: tell before his death says: tell veliest interest of the his uncle extant, at the same hands an oval ministure in g, remarking: 'This I prize rays carry it about with melore evidences of having been ventured to ask his Majest; history,' replied Hismely short; the Emperor painted gave it to my mother, me.' The Emperor's refer the beautiful Hortense, recumstance I had met with the to his childhood—how he inself beneath the long and thich she was so famous; and he story he replied with a d smile: 'I remember it dishes but yesterday. She was, sautiful of women, and the finis, 'pointing to the third and, 'was her wedding-ring; to another upon the same imperor's.''

THE REVIVAL.

Services at the Noonday Prayer-Meeting Yesterday.

Meeting Yesterday.

Mr. Moody's Lecture on Christ as Found in the, Old Testament.

Immense Gathering at the Tabernacle in the Evening.

Immense Gathering at the Tabernacle in the Evening at the Evening in the Internacle in the Evening.

Immense Gathering at the Tabernacle in the Evening at the Evening in the Internacle in the Evening.

Immense Gathering at the Tabernacle in the Internacle in the In sent husband; for converted husbands of Mazo-thers; for the unconverted husbands of Mazo-tals, Wis.; for union meetings at Fort Wayne; derer; for the churches of Hennepin, Ills., and charches and pastors in Charles City, Ia.; the churches and pustors of Mueden, Mich.; the churches in Minonk, and Presbyterian church fille, O.; and for the Fifth Presbyterian Church mission in this city; a teacher and her serds; churches and pastors in West Alexandria, Ia.; a missionary in Wisconsin; an unbe-lierer, "Pray for me"; a widow in affliction; an aged lady, that she may accept Christ; a lit-tle church, that the Holy Spirit will give new

liever, "Pray for me"; a widow in aniction, in aged lady, that she may accept Christ; a little church, that the Holy Spirit will give new life; a sick daughter at Mendota; Clinton, In.; for a wanderer from Christ, and his family; Emmasuel R. E. Church, of this city, the congregation, Sunday-school, pastor, and family; a mother and two ebildren; the conversion of nine husiness men; pray for me; the conversion of fifteen young men; four special requests for fullness of Holy Spirit; several sick persons; twenty-three sons by their parents; conversion of four daughters; victory ever sin by a wife; conversion of seven husbands; four unsaved families; that the churches in Libertyville be revived; the conversion of it brothers; a blasphemer; by a father for the conversion of the children; a Christian lady for herself; Lafayette, Ind., a mother that her five children be converted; a son and his wife; a brother and his wife; a friend; a Presbyterian Church, pastor, and Sunday-school, Wilmington, III.; special requests for the churches and pastors of the Christian Alliance; Presbyterian Church, pastor, and Sunday-school, Wilmington, III.; special requests for the churches and pastors of the Christian Alliance; Presbyterian Church, pastor, and Sunday-school, Wilmington, III.; special requests for the churches and pastors of the Prayer Alliance. The Scripture reading was by Mr. MOREHOUSE, from the seventeenth chapter of John. He called special attention to the statement seven times repeated in the chapter, that God had given the Church to His. Son, to whom it was an infinitely precious gift. He Illustrated the doctrine by an incident of a lady who was afraid Carta might give her up and leave her to perish at last. Seeing a little Bible on the table while he was waiting in the parlor for the lady, who had desired to see him, he opened it and found the inscription, "From my angel mother." In the course of the conversation he offered to buy the Bible, but the lady answered, "I would not part with that little book for all the

with the salvation of one soul that believes on lim."

Brief addresses were afterwards made by Messrs. Horton, Kean, and Woodbridge; by Mr. Morgan, from London; Dr. T. C. Dunnean, and, an the special cail of Mr. Moody. by Orrington Lunt, Eaq., Mr. Gates, and Judge Skinner.

Messrs. LUNT AND SKINNER spoke of their long residence in Chicago; they had known the city when it did not contain people enemy to fill Mr. Moody's Tabermicle, but they had never seen so great and general a work of grace in the city as mow.

Judge Skinner spoke of the revival preaching of the distinguished Mr. Finny, whose message was one of wrath and terror, while that of Mr. Moody was one of gentleness and love. He had be a led to become a Christian by a contemplation of the swful doom of the lost.

The meeting then closed with prayer.

Children in the old Testament.

Mr. Moody gave another Bible lecture in Farwill Hall yesterday afternoon. The subject was the abstractive one of "Christ in the Old Testament," but the audience that assembled to listen to it was not very large. The singing portion of the services was conducted by Mr. Sunkey, with the able assistance of the Rev. Mr. Spencer.

Alter the usual preliminaries, Mr. Moody ad-

Section Dispute to the New York Parene. The simple to bists to it was not very large. The simple person of the services was conducted by Mr. Salker the usual preliminaries, Mr. Moody of the strong this property of the services and the services was conducted by Mr. All the the usual preliminaries, Mr. Moody of the services of the Services in the inquiry-cone service, the said they were making wonders in the service of the Services in the inquiry-cone service the services of the State. The said they were making wonders in the service of the Services of the State, and reduced other standing the services of the State, and reduced other standing the services of the State, and reduced other standing the services of the State, and reduced other standing the services of the State, and reduced other standing the services of the State, and reduced other standing the services of the State, and reduced other standing the services of the State, and reduced other standing the services of the State, and reduced other standing the services of the State, and reduced other standing the services of the State, and reduced other standing the services of the State, and reduced other standing the services of the State, and reduced other standing the services of the State, and reduced other standing the services of the State, and reduced on the services of the State, and reduced the services of the State of the

pendent on him and he was anxious to be very rich. He knew he was taking his children into bad company, but with him it was business, business, money, money.

The nextthing we hear of him he is in trouble. They who go to live in Sodom must take the fate of Sodom. There was a war, and Lot was taken captive. I suppose he would have spent the rest of his life as a slave if it hadn't been for his old uncle, Abraham, who heard of it, and took his servants, and pursued after the captors, and rescued the captives and the spoil. Now, you would suppose Lot would say, "I have had enough of Sodom;" but no; he had lost money by the operation, and must go back and make it up. I have no doubt that Lot became a great man there in Sodom—one of the best business men of the place. Probably he had a good many corner lots, and some fine blocks of dwellings, with his name on them. Maybe they would have sent him to Congress if there had been any. Perhaps he was Mayor of Sodom, or Judge—Judge Lot—that sounds very well. Mrs. Lot had a fine turn-out, and the Misses Lot were among the most fashionable young ladies in all Sodom.

But one evening as he was sitting at the gate he saw two strangers coming. He had seen these angels twenty years before at the house of his uncle Abraham, and he at once fell down before them, and begred them to go home with him. The speaker then drew a vivid picture of the mob around the house of Lot, of the message of the angels, and their inquiry after the rest of his family. Then of his going out at midnight after the mob had dispersed to warn his daughters and their husbands of the coming destruction, but they laughed at the old man; said it was a likely story that Sodom in the height of its prosperity was going to be destroyed, and told him to go home and go to bed.

Then came the storm of fire, the flight of the fagitives, in awful agony at the thought of leaving their enlidren behind, and as the wife of Lot looked back the blight of the Lord fell upon her. The miserable household not to take their childe fear and love of God.

Prayer was then offered by Mr. J. V. Farwell, and the usual inquiry-meetings followed, led by Mr. Moody, Mr. Sankey, and Dr. Gibson.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The usual meetings at Farwell Hall to-day, at 12 o'clock noon prayer-meeting, and at 3 o'clock Bible-reading by Mr. Moody on the life of Christ.

Sermon at the Tabernacle to-night to young

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 5.-A Convention Methodist ministers for this district commence their first session this morning at the Third several ministers indicates a great religious awakening all over the district. Prof. C. E. Mandeville delivered a very telling address on what constitutes ministerial success. In the afternoon a philosophical naper was read by the Rev. N. H. Axtell, on "Future Funishment." This evening two temperance addresses will be given by the Rev. A. H. Schoonmaker and J. M. Clendening. To-morrow will be the most interesting session.

teresting session.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 5.—To-day was observed as a day of prayer by the churches of this city, and four hours' continuous services were held, prayer Being especially offered for business and professional men, backsliders, chidren, and young men. The union services are attracting a large attendance, and promise to be quite successful.

ILLINOIS.

Report of the Secretary of State—December Corporations—Railroads—Cities and Villages—Census—Thanks.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 5.—Secretary of State Harlow has completed his second blemmal report to the Governor for transmission to the General Assembly. The report discusses the interests of the Department at some length. The following features of public interest are summarized:

DEFICIENCIES.

purpose of urging the Legislature to the im-portance of taking a State ceasus for the pur-pose not only of enumerating the population, out to present a full exhibit of the State's wealth in agricultural, manufacturing, and min-eral resources.

### RAILBOADS.

RAILBOADS.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN TROUBLES.
The Sake Shore & Michigan Southern matter came up in the Supreme Court at New York a day or two on a motion to compel William H. Vanderbilt and the Farmers Loan & Trust Company to show the transfer books so that certain stockholders can got the list of all the stockholders can got the list of all the stockholders. The demand is made by Russell Sage, Rufus Hatch, S. M. Mills & Co., and a number of other stockholders. They applied first to the President of the Trust Company, who refused to allow them access to the books. They then addressed William H. Vanderbilt, the Vice-President of the road, asking access to the books, and stating their reason for their wish to get a list of stockholders. The New York Tribuse says:

The substance of these letters was that in view of the ruinous war between railroads depreciating the vaine of the stock, it was important to have a meeting of stockholders for consultation. Mr. Vanderbilt declined to accede to the request on the ground that many stockholders desired their manes withheld, and referred the applicants to their legal rights. They be thereupon brougant this proceeding. The pith of the complaint of the applicants is that in the railroad war over freights the Lake Shore Railroad is the chief sufferer; that William H. Vanderbilt, owning some stock in that Company, of which he is also Vice-President, and the two roads being connecting roads for the Western freight. in this strungle for through freights, an unjust and disproportionate part of the loss is thrown on the Lake Shore Railroad, so that while the New York Central Company may maintain its dividends, the dividends of the Lake Shore Company have become nominal and are in danger of ceasing aligorether. The petitioners therefore ask that they be given such information as will enable them to call the stockholders to a consultation as to their interests. The application is for a mandamus to compel the officers of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Comp

any.

After lengthy arguments by both parties, the ase was taken under advisement by the Judge. CHICAGO & NORTHEASTERN. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Lansing, Mich., Dec. 2.—The track-layers on the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad are now near the Agricultural College; and the frogs for the crossings of the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan, and the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Noads, will, it is expected, be laid to-morrow. Arrangements have been made to commence Roads, will, it is expected, be laid to-morrow. Arrangements have been made to commence running through trains over the road by Jan. 10. Since the completion of this road to Vernon Junction (now called Durand) it has given the Grand Trunk Railroad at Port Huron twenty car-lords of freight dally; and that road will loan the Chicago & Lake Huron 1,000 cars, in addition to 800 being built by the Michigan Carcar-lords of freight daily; and that road will loan the Chicago & Lake Huron 1,000 cars, in addition to 300 being built by the Michigan Car-Company for them at Detroit. Twenty-two new engines have been contracted for, and six have been received. A car-shop has been erected at Port Huron, thirty-four by sixty-two feet, employing about forty-five hands; and one palacecar has already been turned out, fully equal to any made by the large Eastern car companies. Over the windows of the cars are the words, "Chicago, Port Huron & Canada." This line passes through the finest part of Michigan, tapping sixteen important roads,—being a feeder to some, and a competing road with others. It connects with the Grand Trunk at Port Huron, with the Bay Lity Division of the Michigan Central, at Depoer; with the Flint & Pere Marquette, at Flint; af Durand, with the Detroit & Milwaukee; at Lansing with the Juckson, Lansing & Saginaw, and the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan southern; at Charlotte, with the Grand River Valley Division of the Michigan Central; at Battle Creek, with the main line of the Central; at Schoolcraft, with the Kalamazoo Division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; at Vicksburg, with the Grand Rapids & Indiana; at Cassopolis, with the Brandis & Indiana; at Cassopolis, with the main line of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; at Stillwater, with the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago, at Haskell's; and at Valparaiso, with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, over which track it has the right of way to the Queen City,—a total distance of 380 miles from Port Huron to Chicago & Lake Huron, via Grand Trunk, from Chicago to New York, 940 miles; Chicago & Lake Huron, via Grant Western, from Chicago to New York, 940 miles.

Reports to the Raifroad Commissioner's office above that from July 1 to Out. 3i, there were

miles.

Reports to the Railroad Commissioner's office show that, from July 1 to Oct. 31, there were twenty-six fatal accidents on Michigan roads, twenty-two that were not fatal, and three that were the care to care.

THROWING OUT ITS ARMS. THROWING OUT ITS ARMS.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad hereafter runs through to Knoxville, i.e., the new branch being opened yesterday. This leaves the Southwestern branch of the Rock Island Railroad at Washington, Ia., from whence it runs in a westerly direction to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville. The road was completed as far as Oskaloosa some months ago, but the portion of the road between the latter point and Knoxville was not completed until a day or two ago. It is the intention of the managers of the Rock Island Railroad to extend this branch to some point on the Missouri River.

ILLINOIS TAXES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 5.—In the United States District Court to-day, on motion of Attorney-General Edsall, Judge Treat ordered the Receiver of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, Consolidated, to pay the State taxes of the road for 1875 on or before the first Monday in January next, and, in default of such payment, the Collectors are authorized to restrain the property of the Company. The Receiver of the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad was directed to pay that road's taxes due for 1875 and prior years before the first Monday in March.

AGREED RATES.

Mr. John H. Cook, General Manager of the

AGREED RATES.

Mr. John H. Cook, General Manager of the Pekin, Lincoin & Decatur Railroad held a conference yesterday with Mr. James Smith, of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and decided upon agreed rates from Chicago to Lincoln and Decatur.

A slight change in the joint tariff of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroads from Chicago to points on the latter road was also made.

GRANGERS.

GRANGERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 5.—The Winnebago County Grange held their third annual session at Grand Army Hall in this city. The annual address was delivered by the Master, G. C. Cleveland, Master; J. C. Chappell, Overseer; C. A. Starr, Lecturer; G. H. Marriner, Steward; A. F. Harl, Assistant Steward; F. E. Willoughby, Treasurer; Edmund Whitilesey, Secretary; George Tullock, delegate to the State Grange. The session continues over all day tomorrow. A large number were in attendance.

The Annual Meeting of the Illinois Association.

ecches and Essays on the Great Sub-ject---St. Paul Whitewashed.

The Attempt to Make a Collection a Melancholy Pailure.

The annual session of the Illinois Women's Suffrage Association began its meetings yester-day morning in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church. The attendance numbered twenty-two, including five reporters. Mrs. Eliza-beth Boynton Harbert presided, and the Rev.

beth Boynton Harbert presided, and the Rev.

Mr. Spencer offered prayer.

The presiding officer explained that the reason why so few were present was that women were universally at work throughout the city and State. The reason why the meeting was held at this time on so short notice was, that it was thought best to appear before Congress with a monster petition for a sixteenth amendment, especially in view of the proposal for a Constitutional Convention to remodel the National Constitution. The chief object of the meeting was, therefore, to prepare and circulate Illinois' share of the great petition.

Mrs. Duniway, of Oregon, on being invited to speak, gave the history of the movement in her State, culminating in a bill to enfranchise women, which failed to pass by only three votes.

of Cairo, spoke of the Centennial work in which she had been engaged. She thought that the great trouble was that women in general did not know what they could do. Sae had found in her work in the Eighth Congressional District that it needed only a congressional posterior the women what they could and ought to do.
The following letter from

formerly of Chicago, but now of Aurora, was then read by the President:

ation, to be held in Chicago on the 5th inst. I should esteem it a privilege to comply with this request, but previous engagements make it impossible.

I have from the first given such encouragement as I could to this movement, not so much from a clear conviction that women should have the heliot—though I have not been unwilling to see this power put in their hands—as from a feeling that there must be some unnet want in the social order on which the demand rested, and that the agitation of the subject would at least do good in opening many other doors that have too long been closed to their pressure. This result has been quite largely reached, and our sisters now stand by our side in the pulpit and the press, at the bar and in the sick-room, and are welcomed in every field of industry. And I have a growing conviction that society must ere long not only acknowledge woman's right to the hallot, but confess its need; that she have it for its own preservation and purity. Indeed it seems unreasonable to ask woman to take so large a part in the hard work of the world's reforms, and at the same time deny her the right to vote, which is the greatest and in many cases the only power by which these reforms can be effected. I think that this whole question of the right of franchise needs to be gone over again in this country. It is a sad comment that a great election is left to turn upon the rabble of our great effices, or the unlettered negroes of the Sonth. Clissenship in our country means both too much and too little; too much in the power that is put in the hands of the ignorant and vicious, and too little in that it is so cheap that no one cares to value it. It seems to me that it would be better to remove the restriction of sex from the ballot, and place is entirely upon some just basis of intelligence and property. This would piace a premium upon industry and learning, and, while it would at the same time secure their rights and their greatest good by placing this power in better hands. The public mind is prepared

called an insidel because she was in favor of woman-suffrage. She congratulated her hearers on the great advances made all over the world in giving ed ucational advantages to women. The Secretary, Mrs. Walt, of Aurora, read her annual report, giving an account of all the meetings held during the year. It was accepted.

The following committee on nomination of officers was appointed: Mrs. Cutler, Mrs. Walt, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Mix, Mrs. Gardner, and Mr. Fernando Jones.

After taking up a collection, the Convention adjourned to the afternoon,

The afternoon session was begun by prayer, Mrs. Harbert in the chair. The President theured a part of an oration delivered by Mr. Chapins at Evanston some months ago. The attendance was somewhat improved, fully thirty persons being present, including two of the necessary reportorial element. The only element of discord was five women who sat is a corner and goastped out loud, to the infinite disquest of the remainder of the association. The contract of the remainder of the association. The contract of the remainder of the association to the, with out-rich pluma, retailed candalous sneedotes to a woman in black volvet and disgusted the whole meeting was especially discressing. It is doubtful whether the canse will ever go on until these women are suppressed.

OFFICERS:

The Committee on Nomination of Officers reported in part as follows:

President—Mrs. Elizabeth floyaton Harbert. President—Mrs. Grover. President—Mrs. Grover. President—Mrs. Grover. President—Mrs. Grover. President—Mrs. Grover. President—Mrs. Grov

quite meagre. The meeting was prayer by Mrs. Dr. J. C. Cutler.

In accordance with a resolution introduced in the afternoon, the Committee on Nominations for Officers reported as follows:

President—Elizabeth Boynton Harbert.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Fernando Jones, Mrs. W. H. Thomas, Capt. Black, A. J. Grover, Mrs. Dr. Wardner, the Hon. C. B. Waite, Mrs. A. Barnett.
Secretary—Mrs. A. J. Grover.
Treasurer—Mrs. B. J. Loomis.
Executive Committee—Mrs. Judge Holbrook, the Hon. J. B. Braawell, Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, Miss Frances Willard, Mrs. George Gifford, Fernando Jones, Mrs. Lizzie Warren, Mrs. Dr. Mix, and Mrs. Dr. Cutler.

The report was adopted without dissent, and on motion Mrs. Fernando Jones, Miss Frances E. Willard, and Mrs. B. Boynton Harbert were appointed delegates to a convention to be held in Washington the 18th and 17th of January, 1877.

The next business was the reading of a paper

the orator of the evening, was then introduced. He said he knew of no better way to entertain his hearers than to relate his experience in becoming a convert to female suffrage. His mind had long been impressed with the woman movement, and some months ago he had reduced his thoughts to writing to be laid before a similar gathering to the one he was addressing. He read the paper to his wife, and it met her hearty approval. He was converted by that paper, for in writing it he studied his subject closely, and he believed such would be the experience of every honest mind when dispassionately studying the great question. From that time forward he had regarded woman as the helipment of man, and, this being her attitude, it was necessary that she should have the ballot.

ago, and which has attracted considerable attention.

A. J. GROVER

next addressed the Association briefly. He had predicted that the crusade in Ohio would be joined by the enffrage movement, and that the two causes would be made one, and he was glad to see his prophecy fulfilled. He was in entire sympathy with the women in their demand for the ballot, and believed that the continuance of a republican formof government in this country depended upon its being given to her.

MRS. FERNANDO JONES

made a few remarks, calling attention to the depleted condition of the treasury of the Association and the fact that at the morning collection only \$1 had been contributed, and that by a gentleman. She thought if those present would give a dime each that the expenses would be covered, but in this, it appears, she was mistaken, for after the bonnet had been passed around it was sadly announced that the Association had accomplished very little, and beside was just \$5 in debt.

Several other addresses were made in which \$t. Paul received a rough handling as being opposed to woman's suffrage, but luckily the apostic found a defender in a strange lady who said that her husband had been translating his writings, and had made the discovery that all other translators had grossly misrepresented him. This associations, the information she had given being one of the many answers to the prayers of the suffragists.

The meeting adjourned sine die at 10 o'clock with the doxology.

SMILER'S HEALTH-LIFT.

the in that it is so cheap that no one cares to value it. It seems to me that it would be better to remove the restriction of sex from the ballot, and place it entirely upon some just basis of intelligence and property. This would place a premium upon industry and learning, and, while it would restrain the power of the low and ignorant classes, it would at the same time secure their rights and their greatest good by placing this power in better hands. The public mind is prepared to give you a fairer hearing than ever before, and I trust your meeting may result in wise conclusions and suitable action. But I had no thought of swying so much in this hasty letter. Sincerely yours.

H. W. TROMAS.

THE FRESIDENT

then made her report, detailing her experience at the Cincinnati Convention, and stating that she had been everywhere well treated. An opportunity had been afforded her to address the Committee on Resolutions, and she had there as ald that the Republican party had three times ald that the Republican party had three times pledged itself to the enfranchisement of women at Philadelphia, in Iowa, and again in Michigan.

Mrs. Cutler said that she was grateful that the time had passed away when she must be called an infidel because she was in favor of woman-suffrage. She congratulated her hearers

of a divertisements and he seared testimonisis from Health-Lik," and he seared testimonisis from a thousand or so of people who agreed that the health-link was the only hope for the phrysical salvation of the human race. Freity soon people began to call to see shout it, and Smiler would crush them out to the "Sanitarium" and seatomer had puse handles. And when a cantimer had them out to the "Sanitarium" and success he was the salvation of this would runk them out to the "Sanitarium" and strength would charge alma quarrent out of him that three months of that kind of thing would give him muscles like a prize-lighter.

And he would push the project among his patients. If a man was bilious, or had the toothache, or was afflicted with rheumatism, or croup or measles, or yellow fever, or choleramorbus, smiler would turn him in at the health lift and get a quarter each time. The thing became so popular that he had to enlarge his tank and put in a smaller pump; and he not only got all his pumping done for nothing, but the people who did it paid him about \$1,500 a year for the privilege. It began to look like an uncommoly soft thing, and everybody was contented and happ.

One day, however, old Mr. Maginnis, who had been practicing at the health-lift every day for months in order to cure himself of indigestion, jammed the handled down a little too hard, and brook the board gave way is pumped Mr. Maginnis into the claters, and just as he was sinking for the third time Smiler fashed him out with a soon set water way is pumped Mr. Maginnis into the claters, and just as he was sinking for the hind time should be a practicing at the health-lift too hard, and brook the board gave way is pumped Mr. Maginnis into the claters, and instead of him out with a soon of the hind time the court of the hind time the

ed on two fingers of one hand

FARWELL HALL

The Rev. T. DeWitt

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In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.

in the matter of the Redfield. Bowen & Walworth Company, bankrapt. To creditors of said bankrupts: Take notice that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be seid on Sgiurday, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock a m., before it. M. Hibbard, Hegister in Hankruptcy, at his office, floom No. 3N in the Republic Life Building, No. 190 Lazaniesh, in the City of Chicago, in said district, for the purpose of consultation. JOHN EVERITT, Assignee.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers No. 12 Wall-st., New York, make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legislanate character, which frequently pay from due to towary times the amount invested every thirty days. Estiable stock Priv leges need into a favorable race. Sincers bought and carried of lots in desired on deposit of 3 to 5 per cent. Circulate and Weskiy Reports beautiful.

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St. Louis & Springfield Ex. 92:30 a. m. 4:00 p. m.
Fakin and Pooria Fast Express. 9:30 a. m. 4:00 p. m.
Peoria, Lectur & Burlington. 9:00 p. m. 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. 9:30 a. m. 7:00 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. 9:30 a. m. 7:00 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. 9:30 a. m. 7:00 p. m.
Discrete Laccat, Wash ton Ex 7:22:30 p. m. 4:00 p. m.
Joilet & Dright Accommadat n. 4:30 p. m. 9:20 a. m.

Leave. Africe.

CHIOAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILROAD,
Union Depot corner Hadison and Canal sts. Ticket
Office Structure of the Control of th

Clefts Passenger 9:45 t m 9:25 p m 10:00 t m 4:00 b m 10:00 t m 10

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Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot et.

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Grand Facilie, and Depot (Exposition Building).

roe-st. Ticket-offices S Clark-de. Palmer Hease, Grand Facilie. and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive.

\*\*\*Constant Line\*\*

\*\*\*Constant

#### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS

The Chicago Curling Club played a fine game at Lincoln Park yesterday. The ice was in good

Officer C. H. Ditters last evening found a box of fine perfumery on the pavement near the corner of State and Madison streets. The owner may have it by applying at the Central Station. The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribuna Building), was at 8 a. m., 13 deg.; 10 a. m., 20 deg.; 12 m., 23 deg.; 3 p. m., 30 deg.; 8 p. m., 28 deg. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.47; 1 p. m., 30.13.

An old lady 55 years of age, named Mrs. Davis, residing on Jackson street, near Centre avenue, fell on the stone sidewalk in front of McVicker's Theatre at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and received a severe gash upon the forehead which may possibly prove fatal. A few of the tried and true Democrats of the Fourteenth Ward met last night in a beer saloon, No. 515 Milwaukee avenue. M. A. Labrey was called to preside, but it being discovered that no one present knew how to go about the work of the reorganization of the old ward club, the suggestion of a gentleman present was adopted, and the reformation in all its details referred to an Executive Committee, and the meeting adjourned.

the meeting adjourned.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon George W. Woodbury, who committed suicide Sunday by taking an overdose of strychnine. Only two witnesses were examined, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The second inquest was upon the boy who was run over upon the day previous at the corner of Archer avenue and Broad street by a hay-cart. A verdict of accidental death was rendered, and the driver, Henry Stumport, was discharged from custody.

There is a hard winter before us, and the ex-

discharged from custody.

There is a hard winter before us, and the expectation is that the demands upon the Aid and Relief Associations in this city will be very great. Among the various societies of this kind none does better or more effective work than the "German Society." But the means of this excellent institution are limited, the donations not being as large as they should be. In order to replenish the treasury to be prepared for the winter's work the Society has prevailed upon Mr. Wurster's excellent faramatic company to give a gala performance at the North Side Turner-Hall thus evening. Aside from the benevolent object the performance itself will be well worth the admission fee, and it is to be hoped that the hall will be crowded from top to bottom. Everybody can afford to spend a dollar for such a purpose, and thus bring comfort and relief to many distressed but deserving families.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM. The monthly meeting of the Directresses and the Board of Trustees of the Protestant Orphan Asylum was held last evening at the Asylum, No. 789 Michigan avenue, Mrs. O. B. Ranney in the chair and Mrs. N. T. Gassette Secretary.

The report of Mrs. Harriet C. Bigelow, the Matron, showed that there was asymptoty. The report of Mrs. Harriet C. Bigelow, the Matron, showed that there were seventy boys and forty girls in the asylum; that her total cash receipts for the month were \$318, and the expenditures \$16, leaving a balance of \$202.

The report of the Solicitor, Mrs. C. N. Blake, gave a list of donations, amounting to \$304.70; cash collections, \$166.75; expenses, \$7.97, leaving a balance of \$462.48.

The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Locke, revealed the fact that the expenses had been about equal to the receipts, and that the Treasury was not, therefore, brimful and running over.

ding over.

The Secretary read the record of the daily vorkings of the Asylum for the month, in which hose present seemed to take considerable necess.

iterest.

Propositions for lectures were received, but ere-respectfully declined, the ladies objecting the idea of going around and peddling

The resignation of Mrs. J. S. Cooper was read and accepted. That of Mrs. Dr. McVickar was not accepted, but a committee was appointed to see the lady and induce her to withdraw her

see the lady and induce her to withdraw her request.

The question of a reduction of salaries came up, it having been stated outside that the institution was behind financially, and that such a reduction was needed. The Trustees rather informally investigated the matter, and not seeming desirous of interfering, decided to leave it all to the ladies, who decided that the present officers of the institution were so valuable that their salaries ought not to be reduced.

After some routine business of no general interest, the meeting adjourned.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The anniversary of the Proclamation of Emancipation was pretty generally and enthusiastically celebrated by the colored people of Chicago. There were innumerable dinnerparties on a small scale, and one or two more

thusiastically celebrated by the colored people of Chicago. There were innumerable dinnerparties on a small scale, and one or two more retentious feasts, which were well patronized, and proved very snjoyable to the participants. The grand celebration, however, was reserved for the evening. Uniou Hall, corner of Clark and Monroe streets, was engaged, and the arrangements for a stirring demonstration placed in care of an industrious and energetic committee. Consequently, shortly after the hour announced for the opening of the festivities, the hall was comfortably filled with the respectable classes of our colored citizens, who were boiling over with grateful remembrances of Abraham Lincoln, and the desire to dance and be danced. A capable string-band occupied a corner of the platform, and tickied the ears of the audience with several lively tunes before the cut-and-dried part of the programme was proceeded with. This consisted of short addresses of the usual partiolic and reminiscent order, which were listened to with great attention and frequently applauded. Mr. Theodore W. Joues had the important duty assigned him of reading the instrument which freed the colored men, and he acquitted himself creditably and to the satisfaction of all. After this ceremony had been disposed of, the hall was cleared for dancing, and this enjoyable sport was kept up, with short intervals for refreshments, which were furnished in a room below, until an early hour this morning. The colored citizens are to be congratulated on the success of their celebration. The utmost harmony and good humor prevailed during the evening, and the only regret when the lights were turned out was that the anniversary of this memorable day only comes once year.

South PARK Commissioners.

At the meeting of the South Park Commissioners yesterday Mr. Chauncey Bowen presided. All the members were present.

Mr. D. H. Sheldon appeared before the Board to relate an accident which happened to himself and family while driving on Oakwood Boulevard, claiming damage parties on a small scale, and one or two more

Mr. Root for such action as he might think best to take.

"STAG HIS NIBBS."

M. Kiralfy's spectacle at the Adelphi last evening was indeed a spectacle. Live animals when introduced upon the stage have always some extra business to perform that either disgusts the audience or raises them to a pitch of laughter that frightens the creatures out of their wits, and almost invariably results in an accident to some of the dumb creatures. In the third act of "Paola," when it devolves upon a rickety deer—or rather fawn—to cross the stage at a gallop, closely pursued by mounted hunters, the animal either was not given a sufficient impetus to carry it across the stage, or else it became frightened at the mournful strains of Bichl's orchestra. Suffice it to say that, after crossing the stage, the maimed and frightened creature stopped suddenly short at the right wing, and, prancing boldly down to the footlights, blutdered in its debut. Bichl shied his fiddle-bow at it, and thus frightened it still more, causing the poor creature to mistake the oboe and clarionet for one of its kind, and in sympathy it tumbled off the stage into the orchestra below, frightening the "musicers" out of their wits and smashing the triangle-man all to pieces. The giddy creature was scooped through the understage door, and taken out of sight, during the roars of laughter and shouts of the audience. In the melec, Maud Hilton and Val Love, together with several others cast as pursuers of the poor fawn, were nearly thrown from their horses on the stage, and, indeed, only saved themselves by their excellent horsemanship.

It is said that the deer was but alightly injured, which means a great deal to a pretty creature that was already blind in one eye and

could not see from the other, and maimed in each of its four corner legs.

DELUDING THE SERVANT-GIRLS.

The strangest and newest way to make a living was brought to light a day or two ago by the application of a number of girls for the situation of chambermaid at the home of a well-known resident of the South Side. All had places, but, as is usually the case, were willing to leave them if they could get higher wages. From their statements it appeared that a man had been to each one of them, told her that there was a vacancy at the gentleman's house, and asked her to pay him 50 cents for the information. Some agreed to the proposition and others refused.

A little inquiry as to the identity of the man showed that he makes a regular business of hunting up situations for girls, and collecting 50 cents from them. He does not cultivate their acquaintance specially, but boildly marches into any house he sees fit and interviews the girls, finds out how much they are getting a week, and then tells them Mrs. So and so wants a servant at an advance. He reads the advertisements in The Tribune, and finds where girls are wanted.

CHAMBERLAIN-MUNGRE.

There was a quiet wedding yesterday evening at No. 83 Park avenue. The parties were Miss Ella Munger, daughter of C. E. Munger, residing at that place, and Mr. George Chamberlain, of Joliet, Ill. The ceremony took place at 5 o'clock, in the presence of a number of invited guests, the Rev. Mr. Mansfield officiating. There were no attendants. A supper followed the wedding, and the couple departed at 7 o'clock for the East.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. Knowiton, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, and Charles Chamberlain, of Lockport, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, of Joliet, Mr. and Mrs. Mosher, Mrs. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Shar, Mrs. Mrs lain, of Lockport, Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, of Joliet, Mr. and Mrs. Mosher, Mrs. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. McClellan, the Misses Goodrich, Mrs. Sawyer and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lane, Mr. Henry Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lane, Mr. Henry Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Charles M. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Gray, Mr. and Mrs. John Ogden, Evanston, Capt. and Mrs. Reuben Gray, Mr. and Mrs. John Lane, of Kenwood, Mr. Rexford, Miss Mary Magill, Mr. Arthur Magill.

The presents included a silver and cut-glass pickle-dish and berry-spoon, from Mr. Henry Ogden; set of sliver spoons, from Mr. and Mrs. Casey; eliver pickle-dish, from Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Reed; silver cake-basket, from Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Reed; silver cake-basket, from Mr. and Mrs. Mosher; pic-knife, from Mr. and Mrs. Egbert Phelps; gold-lined berry-spoon, from D. G. W. and Julia; pickle-fork, from Miss Carrie A. Vall; set of furs, from the groom; French clock, from Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Munger, of Hannibal, Mo.; set of marble-top furniture, from Mr. and Mrs. Fish; check for \$25, from Mr. Henry Fish, of Joliet; black silk embroidered fan, from Mr. and Mrs. Knowlton; butter-knife, pickle-fork, and sugar-spoon, from John Lane; butter-dish from Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ogden; white silk embroidered pin-cushion, from Miss Goodrich; silver and cut-glass pickle-dish from Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Munger, of Haunibal, Mo.; bouquet-holder and card-receiver from Mrs. R. C. Gray; set of teaspoons from Miss Lucy Munger, of Hannibal, Mo.; set of knives and forks from Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Gray; card-receiver from Mr. a of tablespoons and butter-kuife from Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Borden; gold-lined cake-basket from Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gray; pair of chromos from Miss Mary Magill; chromo, "Vessel in a Storm," from the groom; towel-rack from Miss Mamie Sawyer; silk-lined work-basket from Mrs. Sawyer.

Mamie Sawyer; silk-lined work-basket from Mrs. Sawyer.

HARVEY—DEAN.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Dean, No. 269 West Adams street, Mr. James S. Harvey, of the firm of Eddy, Harvey & Carter, to Miss Hattie V. Dean. The number of invited guests was not large. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. William P. Deering, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Dean, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Swain, Mr. W. S. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Buell, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Swain, Mr. W. S. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Buell, Mr. and Mrs. Feddington, Mrs. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. John Harvey, Mr. H. Hutchins, the wife, son, and daughter, of Bishop Harris, Mr. William Howe, Mr. Mark Hatfield, Miss Ina Ackley, Miss Young, Dr. J. P. Ross, Prof. W. S. B. Mathews.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Luke Hitchcock, assisted by the Rev. S. H. Adams. Miss May Dean and Miss Daisy Harvey, the latter the daughter of the groom, were radiant as bridesmaids, and Messrs. A. G. Lane and George V. Harvey officiated as groomsmen. The bride was arrayed in white silk, orange buds, and vail, and, barring the fact that she took him "James as her wedded wife," instead of husband, well won the congratulations of her friends. After the ceremony came supper and

of husband, well won the congratulations of her riends. After the ceremony came supper and investrained admiration of the numerous and

DEPLEE RETURNS PROM TEXAS.

Yesterday morning Detective Dennis Sim-mons arrived from Marshall, Tex., having in mons arrived from Marshall, Tex., having in custody James A. Depler, the man who killed James Sweeney. The circumstances of the affray are well remembered by the readers of The Tribune. Sunday evening, the 26th of October last, Depler and Sweeney had a dispute on Jackson street, near where Sweeney resided, in regard to the merits of their dogs, when, with hardly any provocation, Depler shot Sweeney, inflicting a wound from which he died a day or two after. Depler, having been a brakeman on the Fort Wayne Road, made his escape immediately after the shooting, and

escape immediately after the shooting, and finally landed in Marshall, Tex., where he was arrested.

Depler is not a communicative fellow, and his statement given in an unreliable evening paper yesterday has scarcely any foundation in fact. He was 24 years of age day before yesterday, and lives 110 miles south of Chicago, near Rossville, in this State. He is of German descent, and has been in the Raliroad Company's employ three years. He is rather slenderly built, with light hair, fair features, and about five feet eight inches in height. His disposition seems of the morose character, and his eyes and mouth show that he is the possessor of a bad temper, to which he evidently gave full swing on the night of the affray.

In reply to the interrogatories of a Tribune reporter, he said that he would not make a statement, as he did not want to have anything published. He said, however: "On the night of the shooting I was as sober as a judge, and I knew what I was doing." As far as a plea is concerned, his lawyers will probably set up self-defense, and Mr. Depler may be able to get out of jall unharmed, providing a jury can be found to acquit him, which in Chicago seems no difficult matter. He will be faken to jail to-day and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FIRST REGIMENT.

The First Regiment held its annual meeting at the Armory last night, Maj. S. B. Sherer in

the chair.

The annual reports of the various committees complimented the regiment upon its drill, discipline, and efficiency, with a dignified rebuke to the inclement weather prevalent during the year; they recommend target-practice, a change in the method of the election of field officers, making they recommend target-practice, a change in the method of the election of field officers, making the Board of Officers a "Returning Board." Another social entertainment was strongly recommended. The Committee further reported that no money had come from the outside, but the men had supported the regiment and paid a debt of \$2,500. The passage of a State law looking to the growth and maintenance of a State militia was urged, with allusion to the practical working of such a law in other States. The Recruiting Committee reported seventeen meetings, at which 105 candidates for membership were favorably committee reported that the appropriation made by the city had never been received. The total amount of bills paid was over \$4,000.

The Committee on Armory reported the total assets of the regiment at \$30,044.50. It recommended the securing of a better and more commodious armory, even it were found necessary to build one.

The Treasurer reported the receipts during the year to be \$5,049.62; expenses, \$4,797.10; balance cash on hand, \$449.96. Upon the Centennial concert the report was as follows: Tickets issued, \$69,799; ticketf sold, 11,447. Total receipts, \$5,806.45; expenses, \$5,887.44; balance, \$11.01.

The next order of husiness was the election of

The reports were accepted and approved.

The next order of business was the election of officers. The matter of Colonel had been referred to a committee, whose Chairman asked more time. The election was postponed to a time to be named by the regimental commandant.

tenant, R. B. Lewis; Second Lieutenant, my E-Captain, G. W. Lackey; First poyle.

Spany D-Captain, A. L. Goldsmith; First
enant, C. D. Larrabee; Second Lieutenant, Victor Henrotin, Larrabee; Second Licutenant, Company C—Captain, P. B. Davis; Second Licutenant, J. A. Rotherend, Company B—Captain, J. M. DeWitt; First Licutenant, H. S. Bowler; Second Licutenant, Charles V. Parker.

M. Parker.

At a meeting of Company F, Second Regiment I. S. G., the following officers were duly elected: J. H. Donlin, Captain; William W. Lane, First Licutenant; P. J. Hennessey, Second Lieutenant. The non-commissioned staff are: Orderly Sergeant, M. Coleman; Second Sergeant, M. Barrett; Taird Sergeant, F. McGuire; Fourth Ordnance Sergeant, J. H. Ryan. Civil officers: J. H. Donlin, President; Dan O'Brien, First Vice-President; W. T. McLaughlin, Second Vice-President; J. R. Gorman, Secretary; M. Conley, Ireasurer.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE PHENOMENAL "DI-VINING-ROD."

The regular monthly meeting of the Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest was held in the Sherman House yesterday afternoon, City-Engineer Chesbrough in the chair. Resolutions in memory of the late William Bryson, Assistant City Engineer and a member of the Club, were presented and ordered spread

on the records.

The Chair presented an invitation extended to the Club to participate in the annual meeting of the Club to participate in the annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, in New Orleans next April. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Chief-Engineer Latimer, of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, who has been making a scientific study of the "divining rod" for the past two or three years, made a brief address, in which he detailed the results of his experiments. He claimed that the action of the "witch hazel" was not due to supernatural force, but was based on scientific principles. There is an unknown force of a magnetic, electric, or odic character, which emanates from the primary elements and their combinations, no matter how deep in the bowels of the earth, and seeks its affinities at an angle of 45 degrees. In many respects this force behaved like electricity. Whenever he insulated himself in a pair of rubber boots or on a glass plate the current was completely cut off and the "divining rod" remained motionless in his hands. Remove the insulator, and if any metallic, carboniferous, or water vein were underneath him the twig began to move. Mr. Latimer, who was provided with several forked switches, made a series of experiments, showing that underneath the floor of the club-room were metals of some sort, which, upon investigation, turned out to be a lot of brass and iron gas-fixtures.

Mr. Chesbrough and others obeyed instructions and made similar experiments. With some the effort was successful; with others, not.

After a general discussion of the phenomenon, the American Society of Civil Engineers, in

not.

After a general discussion of the phenomenon, in which no conclusion was reached, the Club adjourned, Mr. Latimer promising at some future time to give an extended lecture to the Club on the results of his observations, and those of others who are working this peculiar field of science.

THE GAS QUESTION. STATING TERMS. Judge Beckwith, attorney for the West Side Gas Company, received the following telegram

yesterday:

New York, Dec. 4.—C. Beckwith, care People's Gas-Light and Cole Company, Chicago: You will entertain no proposition for a compromise until the city withdraws its claim to repudiate the contract. Upon the withdrawal of such claim, you are authorized to consent to any reasonable reduction in the price of gas to be furnished for the residue of the term of contract, to be determined by Judge Drammond, or in any other way you may think proper?

C. K. GARRISON. vesterday:

ONE OF THE GROUND.

ONE OF THE GROUND.

ON which the city rests its defense against the validity of the ten-year gas contract is a provision of the old city charter which was in existence at the time the contract was made in 1869. It may be of interest to those who are considering the question in dispute. It reads as follows:

follows:

No contracts shall be hereafter made by the Common Council, or any committee or member thereof, and no expense shall be incurred by any of the officers or departments of said City Government, whether the object of expenditure shall have been ordered by the Common Council or not, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made concerning such expense, and no member of the Common Council, head of a department, clerk, city officer, assistant or employe in any department of said city, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work, or business, or in the sale of any article, the expense, price, or consideration of which is paid from the City Treasury, under the penalty of his invesdiate removal from

This was a part of the charter when the ten-

This was a part of the charter when the tenyear gas contracts were made, and has been continued as a part of the city charter to this hour (see Sec. 917 of the present charter), and in order to enforce it and make it binding on all public officers it was provided in the Criminal Code of 1874 as follows:

Every person holding any office (whether State. county, or municipal), trust or employment, who shall be guilty of any palpable omission of duty, or who shall be guilty of diverting any public money from the use or purpose for which it may have been appropriated or set apart by or under authority of law, or who shall be guilty of contracting, directly or indirectly, for the expenditure of a greater sum or amount of money than may have been, at the time of making the contracts, appropriated or set apart by law, to be contracted for or expended upon the subject matter of the contracts, or who shall be guilty of willful and corrupt oppression, malfeasance, or partiality, where no such special provision shall have been made for the punishment thereof, shall be fined not exceeding \$10.000, and may be removed from his office, trust, or employment.

These provisions were designed to inaugurate "the pay as you go poilcy," but they have been repeatedly violated; but their violation does not legalize contracts. The Supreme Court of this State, in the recent case of the President and Trustees of Lockport vs. Gaylord, 61 Ill., 270, and in the case of Barnes for the use of vs. Town of Peoria, published in No. 6, Oct. 28, of the Chicago Legal News, have now established that, under similar provisions of the law, "the pay as you go policy" must be strictly enforced.

ELMER WASHBURN.

STRONG PETITION FOR HIS APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF POLICE. Just as Mayor Heath was leaving his office in the City-Hall, about 5 o'clock last evening, a small boy with a huge envelope entered, and presented it to the Mayor, he taking therefrom

small boy with a huge envelope entered, and presented it to the Mayor, he taking therefrom the following document:

To the Hon. Mayor Heath: The undersigned, citizens of Chicago, respectfully recommend the appointment of Elmer Washburn Chief of the police force of this city.

We are satisfied that the force was never in so good a state of discipline and efficiency as when, for a short time, it was under his control, or the peace and good order in the city so well preserved. His ability and efficiency has never come to be well understood and conceded by all nationalities and classes, while his integrity has never even been the subject of discussion. That the services of one of so high character can be secured for a position of so much responsibility, is of itself, to us, a subject of congratulation, and we believe that his appointment would reflect additional honor upon your administration; would meet with the approval of the order-loving portion of our people still largely in the majority in this city.

The petition is signed by 490 of our most prominent citizens, among whom may be mentioned George Schneider, Emil Dietzsch, Field. Leiter & Co., S. M. Nickerson, F. Lackner, E. Prussing, Hide and Leather Bank, A. G. McCormick, William F. Coolbaugh, Cuiver & Co., Bogardus Bros., H. Dilger, Otto C. Ludwig, J. D. Sturges, C. T. Bowen, W. H. Bradley, Sydney Myers, A. Booth, P. B. Weare & Co., Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., Schwiezer & Beer, Julius Bauer & Co., Spiegel & Cahn. W. W. Strong Furniture Company, C. Gerstenberg, R. T. Lincoln, A. B. Hitchcock, George Armour, Jesse Spalding, Horace White, Jacob Rosenberg, Charles Tobey, Hamilton, Rowe & Co., Jawen, McClurg & Co., and 420 others.

Mayor Heath stated that he was unprepared to say what he would do with the document.

The late job carrenter.

The old residents are passing away to their long homes, and in a few years there will not be many left to tell to the rising generation how Chicago looked forty years ago. At an early hour yesterday morning Mr. Job Carpenter passed into eternity at his residence, No. 21 St. John's place, after a brief illness caused by inflammation of the liver. Mr. Carpenter was born in 1813, near Dublin, Ireland, and, after receiving an ordinary education, was apprenticed to the gardening trade, in which he remained till 1836, when he determined to seek the shores of the young Republic. He reached Chicago in the spring of 1837, and, after purchasing a tract of twelve acres opposite Union Park, embarked quite extensively in the cultivation of vegetables, for which he found ready sale to the steamboat lines running between this city and Buffalo, and thus laid the foundation of

what has since turned out to be a handsome fortune. He was a strict churchman, and not twenty-one years was Senior Warden of St. John's Parish, of which he was one of the originators. He donated the property on which the church was first built, and also the lot on which the rectory stands. In politics he took no active interest. Some twelve or fourteen years ago several of his friends urged him to become an Aldermanic candidate, but he declined on the piez that his business 'required all his time and energy. Up to within two or three years he enjoyed excelent health, but since he had suffered from several attacks of the disease which terminated fatally. He was taken the Saturday evening, and gradually sank until yesterday morning, when he breathed his last. He leaves a widow and seven children, four of them minors, to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock from his late residence, No. 21 St. John's place.

THE NEW DEAL. THE RECORDER'S OFFICE.

Beyond an average of 1,000 applications per Beyond an average of 1,000 applications per hour for appointments, affairs were quiet in the Recorder's office yesterday. No one was discharged and no one taken in, Maj. Brockway preferring to wait a few days. Bowler and Benduhn, the obstreperons vault-men, have "resigned," and the County Commissioners are reconciled to the bounce. Only eighteen or twenty people have been discharged, most of them from the folio department, the new rule being to cut the number of writers down to onebeing to cut the number of writers down to onehalf, with a view to enabling the balance to

make a living.

Affairs were comparatively quiet around the Sheriff's office yesterday, the new force having gotten down to work and the old force out of their way. Business proceeded during the day as if no change had taken place, the only interruption being by a few straggling, disappointed place-hunters. A rumor was current, but did not reach the Sheriff's ears, that his employes were putting their heads together for the purpose of springing a trap upon him. It was that they were combining to demand of him a written guarantee that they would be retained in their places for two years, etc., and that if he did not accede to it they would leave the office. The fact that some the day previous had made the same demand, and had been refused, gave color to the report, as did also the fact that the employes feel insecure in their places on account of the reports daily reaching their ears about the much-dreaded "second batch." Such as were talked to on this subject, however, denied having any knowledge of such a movement being on foot. The country deputies will not be announced until next week. make a living.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Yesterday was pay-day with the discharged imployes of the Sheriff's office. The new State's Attorney has started out industriously. His office hours for the present

will be from 8 to 6 o'clock. The old county contractors were the busiest of the busy vesterday in the effort to make themselves solid with the new Board. Tim Bradley occupies desk-room in the State's Attorney's office, where he will remain for a month or more to settle up Agnew's old busi-

Sheriff Kern and Jailer Currier took a walk through the jail yesterday and inspected the cells. They say that the entire building is in-excusably filthy, and insecure as well.

The Commissioners have already begun to express their dissatisfaction with Sheriff Kern. It is based on the fact that he did not appoint every person to office that they asked him to. The employes in the county offices who secured their places through the influence of the retired members of the late County Board are just now on the anxious seat. They expect to be pushed out to make room for others, and do not think well of it. To a man they are in favor of civil-service reform.

Commissioner Holden says he has not yet had time to think of the matter of selecting the Standing Committees of the County Board, yet from other sources the information comes that he and Rountree made the appointments several days ago. Commissioner Schmidt, it is announced, is to be Chairman of the Building Committee, which means a great deal. nittee, which means a great deal.

THE CITY-HALL.

J. M. Macaulay yesterday took out a permit to build a two-story and basement dwelling, 32 by 38 feet, at No. 88 Lincoln avenue.

The small-pox patient at the hospital for that disease is doing well. No other case has come to the notice of the health officials. An iron stairway is to be built in the West Side Pumping-Works from the basement to the main floor, and thence to the tops of the en-

The Committee on Gas is called to meet in the City Clerk's office Friday at 7:30 p. m., and the Committee on Harbors and Bridges is called to meet to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Treasurer yesterday received \$7,753 from the Water Department. The extension of the time for the payment of water-rents without the 10 per cent addition has caused a large influx.

The revised building ordinance is now in the hands of the printer, and Ald. Van Osdel and Building-Superintendent Cleaveland, the revisers, expect to be able to place printed copies before the Council at the next meeting of that

The Department of Public Works yesterday issued an estimate of \$4,034 to James Kincade for work on the substructure of the Milwaukee ayenue conduit. There has now been issued on that improvement \$60,333 in estimates. The Mayor will probably move his office to-morrow into the room lately arranged for him in the City Collector's office. His Honor's private office will be the Comptroller's present private office, and Mr. Farwell will move into the May-

or's room. or's room.

A Sunday paper having stated that the building in which the Legal New is printed (Nos. 147, 149, 151, and 153 Fifth avenue) was unsafe, Building-Superintendent Cleaveland yesterday issued a "To whom it may concern," saying that he had thoroughly inspected the said building and found it safe and sound in every particular.

The Finance Committee yesterday, at the request of Mr. Briggs, paid a visit to the City Treasurer's office and looked over the books, papers, warrants, vouchers, money, and general accounts, and complimented the Treasurer and his able and courteous assistants upon the intelligent and orderly manner of keeping the office. There is now in the banks to the credit of the Treasurer, \$1,213,063.

CRIMINAL.

Peter Smith, a "fly" kid of tender years, was appured last evening by Officer La Boute while in the act of purioining a caddy of chewing tobacco from Nos. 135 and 137 Water street. John Maeder was arrested yesterday by De-

ective Heinzman at the instance of the City Marshal of Aurora, who wants him for the burglary of several residences in his town. He left for home with the prisoner yesterday after-

Anna Pfeiffer, charged with neglecting to care for her child, Caroline, two vears of age, was allowed to go about her business, but Justice Scully thought it proper to send the little one to the Frotestant Orphan Asylum. Whereat there was much weeping and sympathy in the Court. Justice Kaufmann yesterday disposed of Bridget Cassidy, an old-time vagrant, by sending her to the House of Correction in default of a \$100 fine; Louis Juergensen for adultery with Bertina Moore was fined a similar sum, but nonplussed the Judge and bystanders by delving into his pockets and surrendering the sum to the Clerk of the Court.

Theodore Sanders, a barber in the employ of

the Clerk of the Court.

Theodore Sanders, a barber in the employ of Peter Dansch, at the Revere House, was yesterday before Justice Kauffmann, charged with an assault with intent to kill William Knkla, a Pole with whom he had some difficulty regarding a debt. A revolver was drawn, and, it is said, a shot fired, but in order to get at the bottom of affairs the case was continued to the 12th inst.

Jacob Vonderheit, a Chicago avenue toper, turned his wife and family out into the street Monday evening, and afterwards locked the doors against them, and went down into the basement to commit sticked by faling upon his own sword, after the manner of a true Roman. But his courage failed him, and yesterday he experienced the pleasure of a \$100 fine imposed by Justice Scully.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Officers John Dunne and George DeMarr came upon a couple of burglurs on the corner of Butterfield and Thirty-second streets. The scamps ran away and finally succeeded in making a good ecape in the labyrinth of tracks and way-cars along the Michigan Southern Railroad, keeping the officers at bay during the chase by continuous firing at them.

has a troublesome amount of correspondence for he hired E. Bowenstein to act as carrier on his letters from the Post-Office to his own office and the youth was required to give a receipt for the mail at the Post-Office. Yesterday Isaac charged his employe with larceny and forgery, and Justice Haines fixed Bowenstein's bonds at \$500 for each offense, trial to be had Dec. 9. The defendant's father signed the bonds.

each.

Harry Clifford, alias Carson; John Brian, alias Wallace; Adam Roach, alias Smith; and Klittle Wallace, inmates of the den No. 80 School street, which was recently cleaned out by Detectives Hogan, Flynn, and Lansing, and Officer Ryan, were before Justice Scully yesterday. The three men were deld in \$1,000 each to the Criminal Court, and the woman in \$500 for receiving the stolen property. Silas L. Miller, of No. 62 West Madison street, swore to the ownership of seven pairs of blankets and a roll of carpet, stolen from his store, and James H. Allen, of No. 145 Monroe street, swore to his right to four boxes of cigars, all of which were found in the den. Besides, there were two chisels found which exactly fitted the marks upon, the door of Allen's store, making in all a very clear case against them.

store, making in all a very clear case against them.

SHOP-LIFTERS ON THE WAY.

The storekeepers of Chicago are admonished that they must keep a sharp lookout on their goods from now until after the holidays. Otherwise, when they come to take an account of stock after the 1st proximo, they will find that many articles cannot be accounted for. The local shoolifters are unusually busy at this season of the year, as the shops are usually crowded, but information reached this city yesterday that their ranks are to be increased by members of the fraternity from New York. Three "mobs" of twenty each are said to be on their way West, intending to visit Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. If this be true, only the utmost watchfulness can prevent large losses. There are men and women in the party, mostly the latter. They dress well, and ordinarily there is nothing about them which indicates their calling. Nearly all of them can pick pockets as well, and ladies who go out shopping would do well to leave at home all the money they do not intend to spend. They should not carry purses at all, but put the bfils and currency in the palm of the hand. The glove would hide it, and no one could then steal it. The police authorities have been notified of the coming of the thieves, and detectives will be at the depot to receive all whom they know. The majority, however, are undoubtedly strangers here, and will pass the officers without recognition. These people are in the habit of never coming when expected; they may get off at a station on the road, and lay over for a train or two. The detectives, however, will watch vigilantly for them, and arrest all on sight whom they recognize. A great many, however, as stated, are unknown; and hence storekeepers should be on their guard if they do not desire to be robbed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The sociables for the Half-Orphan Asylum are indefinitely postponed. Mrs. Leonowens, the celebrated lecturer of Oriental subjects, will give a lecture on "The Fire Worshipers" Sunday evening at the Third

Unitarian Church. A temperance prayer meeting will be held A temperance prayer meeting will be field this evening at the First Congregational Church, corner Ann and West Washington streets, to be addressed by C. W. Sawyer, of New York, and William H. Murray, of this city.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

The Board of Education of District No. 2 met at the Springer School-House Saturday afternoon. Brownell, Putman, Alloway, and Springmr. Alloway reported that a site had been ob-tained for the school-house moved from the cor-ner of Ffity-first and School streets, at the cor-

ner of Fifty-second and Murray streets, for five years from the 1st of May, 1877, the rent to be for the first three years \$50 per annum; the other two years, \$75 per annum. Action ap-

The President and Secretary reported pay-ment of teachers and janitors for the month ending Nov. 17, as per contract, \$3,371.

The Superintendent was instructed to see to the sending of pupils of the grade below prepar-

the sending of pupils of the grade below preparatory department in the Springer School to their own subdivision at the expiration of the present term. Pupils of preparatory grade residing south of the south line of Springer School are to be permitted to attend the Springer School at the discretion of the Superintendent.

On motion, it was ordered that the schools continue their sessions till the 22d of December, and then resume on Monday, Jan. 8.

On motion, it was ordered that the President and Secretary be appointed a committee to meet and conier with a Committee appointed from District No. 5 to consider the justness of claim of schedules held by said District No. 5 for payment, the meeting to take place at Englewood, Saturday, at 3 o'clock p. m., Messrs. Lewis and Mack, former members of the Board, to be invited to be present to give what information they can on the subject.

HYDE PARE.

The sleighing has been so good during the past few days as to bring out a large number of sleighing parties. Tuesday evening three visited the Hyde Park Hotel, their number reaching 107, and indulged in a dance and supper, which kept things lively until 2 o'clock in the morning. A sicighing party numbering thirty visited the hotel last night, and participated in the dance and supper.

The Board of Trustees met at the Village Hall yesterday afternoon. Present, Messrs. Bogue, Farrell, Schlund, Taylor, and President Bensley; absent, Mr. Powell.

The Forty-first street sewer question was again brought to light. A large number of persons were present who were for and against the improvement.

F. W. Springer was in favor of the sewer. He tested the test

again brought to light. A large number of persons were present who were for and against the improvement.

F. W. Springer was in favor of the sewer. He stated that he owned ten houses and represented ten more. In his opinion there were 500 houses where water stood in the cellars, and all for want of a sewer. The basements of these houses were unoccapied, and in the course of a few months the occupants would move away on account of it. The improvement was opposed by a number of speculators who had a large quantity of land on their hands which they could not handle.

Mr. L. W. Stone spoke against it.

Mr. Morse and others spoke for it, and showed that a great many taxpavers were for it. As the Sewer Committee, to whom the Board had referred the subject, had not reported, no action was taken.

A sidewalk ordinance was passed for a sidewalk on the north side of Forty-fifth street from Cottage Grove avenue to Langley avenue.

Mr. Farreil reported that the County Commissioners had appropriated \$2,000 for the improvement of State street.

George W. Bintord put in a bill for pay as Police Captain to the amount of \$200, which was sent back to that gentleman with the information that he was not Police Captain, and had not been for a long time. The Board also intimated that they wanted no "foolishness," and that they had got sick of having bills put in, and that they had got sick of having bills put in, and that they force, and that if he exercised those functions he would be figged.

After some ordinary business, the Board adjourned.

The ice on the South Park pond is in fair condition and will be need as account the story of the story of

After some ordinary business, the Board adjourned.

The ice on the South Park pond is in fair condition, and will be used as soon as the snow is cleared off. Will the Park Commissioners oblige the young folks of the village who indulge in skating by erecting a temporary structure where they can warm up and put on their skates?

The Rev. Dr. Chamberlain will preach at the First Presbyterian Church to-morrow night.

The Kenwood Club have reorganized, and will hold their first social at the residence of Judge Van H. Higgins to-morrow night.

OAKLAND.

The J. F. F. Dramatic Club give a grand reception at the Ellis Avenue Music-Hall Saturday evening. Invitations to the number of 100 have been sent out.

The Ivy Club give a grand Leap-Year party to-morrow night at Carr's Hall.

The Homelike Club give their social at the hall this evening.

A Surprise Party Club is being organized with the intent of raiding a number of houses during the winter.

The season for Ulsters has arrived in earnest, the minter.

The season for Ulsters has arrived in earnest, and it is expected that a sleigh party will be made up in a few days.

[Done by the Alligators.

Detroit Post.

The Democrats, after a careful investigation of the murder of Pinkston and of his infant child, and the horrible mutilation of his wife, have discovered that it was done by the alligators on the order of Gov. Kellogg and the Returning Board. Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Julian. old Abolitionists. have finally yield-

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS SOLD.

An Outlay of \$2,500,000 Bringing Return at Auction of Only \$200,160.

Correspondence New Fork Tribuse.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Probably the larger sale of property ever held in a single day too place to-day on the Centennial Grounds, whe the twenty-four buildings belonging to the Board of Finance and adozen structures of varing dimensions belong to individuals or firm were exposed at public auction. The total covalue of the property offered for sale was est mated in round figures at \$2,500,000, and the actual figures realized from the sale were \$206,160. Machinery Hall, Horticultur Hall, and Memorial Hall, not being in the list oproperties owned by the Finance Board, were

Hall, and Memorial Hall, not come in the Judges' Hall, where, notwithstanding the burning of the gas-jets of the chandeliers and other devices to keep warm, the people present suffered much personal discomfort from the severe coldness of the day. About 400 persons were present. With the exception of the Women's Pavilion, which was originally offered, but withdrawn subsequently in consequence of of the women's movement for its retention as a memorial, and the Vienna bakery, which was also withdrawn, all of the buildings set down for sale were disposed of.

The sale began with the Mgin Building, in which the gas-pipes, elevators, and other personal proporty were reserved from the sale, while the chandeliers were incuded. The building cost about \$1,600,000. The only bids for it were one of \$200,000, by R. J. Dobbins, and one of \$250,000, by John S. Morton, Esq., who made the bid on behalf of the Permanent Exhibition Company. It was knocked down to Mr. Morton, amid the general applause of the audience. The two mineral amnexes, which cost together over \$19,000, were next offered, with the privilege of taking one or both. The successful bidder was Mr. William King, of Philadelphia, an oil-merchant, to whom both the buildings were knocked down,—the larger at \$600 and the smaller at \$400.

The carriage building was then put up. It cost about \$55,000, and the terms of sale require its removal before the list of April. The first bid was one of \$1,000, and from this start the bidding ran up rapidly to \$4,100, at which smaller at \$400.

The carriage building was then from this start the bidding ran up rapidly to \$4,100, at which semaler at \$400.

The first bid was one of \$1,000, and from this start the bidding ran up rapidly to \$4,100, at which semaler at \$400.

The Other of the construction of which between \$22,000 and \$25,000 was expended, was the next on the list of sales. In answer to a question as to who would bear the loss in case of fire between the time of purchase and removal of any of the buildings, Pr.

The Art

phia.

The saw-mill and boiler house No. 5, costing \$12,000, were sold for \$1,275 to Lewis Haehnlen, Philadelphia.

Boiler House No. 6, costing \$3,131, was sold for \$300 to Andrew Watson, Philadelphia.

The Music Pavilion brought \$100.

The Wagon Annex was sold for \$50 to Samuel A Store Treasurer Pannaylyania Salt Man-

The Music Pavilion brought \$100.

The Wagon Annex was sold for \$850 to Samuel A. Simes, Treasurer Pennsylvania Salt Manuel A. Simes, Treasurer Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

Agricultural Hall boiler house was sold for \$250 to R. J. Dobbins.

The annex to Horticultural Hall was sold for \$600 to John Welsh.

Agricultural Hall, covering ten acres and costing \$275,000, was bid for at one time at a lively rate by Messrs. Allison and Dobbins, the effect of the brief rivalry being to increase the price some \$4,000. It was finally knocked down to R. J. Dobbins for \$13,100.

The Pomological Building, which cost \$19,000, was sold for \$1,250 to R. J. Dobbins.

The Butter and Cheese Building, which cost about \$15,000, brought \$1,100. The owner proposes to take it to Asbury Park, N. J.

The Centennial National Bank, with stationary counters, vaults, etc., included, which cost \$7,000, went for \$600, and will be taken to Ocean Grove, N. J.

The Grand American Restaurant, 278 by 188 feet in size, which cost over \$30,000, and which, according to the statement of the auctioneer, the architect had offered to take down, remove, and re-erect for less than \$7,000, sold for \$1,100 to W. E. Baker, of Boston, and will be taken to Ridge Hill Farm, Wellesley, Mass.

Cook's "World's Ticket Office," which cost over \$6,000, sold for \$325.

The Liberty Stove Works went to J. C. Shaw, of New York, for \$325. The purchaser intends to remove the building to his farm at Bound Brook, N. J.

The Averill Chemical Paint Company's Pavilion sold for \$550.

The Boston Daily Advertiser building went for \$160. Rowell's Newspaper Pavilion sold for \$520.

The Pennsylvania Educational Hall, costing \$12,000, went for \$900 to James A. Bradley, and

\$160. Rowell's Newspaper Pavilion sold for \$520.

The Pennsylvania Educational Hall, costing \$12,000, went for \$900 to James A. Bradley, and is to be taken to Asbury Park.

The British police barracks went for \$650.

The British workmen's headquarters for \$425.

The Turkish Cafe, costing \$4,000, for \$250.

Two of the eight cicar pavilions offered brought \$40, cash, apiece, the remainder not being disposed of.

The Japanese dwelling and Missouri State Building, not in the auctioneer's list, were put up, but no prior notice of them having been given to purchasers, neither were bid upon.

At the close of the sale it was announced that another sale would soon be held of all gates, fences, and movable property to be removed from the grounds.

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC COMPANY
offer special inducements to purchasers, at wholesale and retail, of sheet-music, music-books, violins, guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments.
General agents for the Standard organ and Steck
plano. Quality guaranteed. No. 156 State street.

ONLY A SIGN. 

As a sign of the hard times no better indicator is wanted than the fine art sale now in progress at No. 108 East Madison street. To-day is the great closing out of this give-away affair. These fine goods did not, at yesterday's sale, average 20 cents on the dollar of actual cost. A poor show for iuxuries.

MAIN-SPENCER-At Athol. Mass., Wednesday, Nov. 20, at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. George F. Humphreys, Mr. William B. Main, of Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. Eva M. Spencer, of Virgil, N. Y.

YERBURY—At 905 Butterfield-st., Dec. 5, Mrs. Catherine E. Yerbury, beloved wife of Alfred Yerbury, eldest daughter of Michael and Mary Ann Murphy, aged 29 years.
Funeral by cars to Calvary Cemetery on the 6th, PARKER—Lotts A. Parker, 8 years old, of scarlet fever, daughter of George H. and Annie T. Parker.

Funeral by carriages to Cakwood at 11 a. m. Wednesday, at residence 1227 Wabash-av.
CARPENTER—Dec. 5, Job Carpenter, in the 64th year of his age.
Funeral Thursday, Dec. 7, at 10:30 a. m., from his late residence, No. 21 St. John's-place. Friends of the family lavited.

Funeral Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, at 33 Miller-st., Catherine Pearson, the beloved wife John McCarthy, aged 24 years 4 months and 2 days.
Funeral Thursday at 10 o'clock by carriages to Puneral Thursday at 10 o'clock by carriages to Puneral

eral Thursday at 10 o'clock by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

Calvary Cemetery.

Ex Sycamore, Ill., papers please copy.

DAVIS—At Evanston, on Mondy, Dec. 4, after an illness of five months, Ledden Davis, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral from the Presbyterias Church on

at 2:55.
St. Louis and Philadelphia

copy.

SMITH—On the 5th inst., Adelaide Mary, infant daughter of George F. and Jennette Smith, aged 8 months and 6 days.

Services at the house, No. 22 South Threepest, on the 6th inst. at 10 a. m., thence, by carrange to Graceland.

DWYER—Dells, daughter of E
Dwyer, aged 9 years 3 months and
East Huron-st., on Dec. 5.
Funeral on Thursday, 7th inst.,

LINDAUER-On Tuesday, Dec. 5, Mrs. Nancy Indaner, beloved wife of Meyer Lindaner, age

Lindauer, beloved wife of Meyer Lindauer, and 33 years.

Funeral Thursday morning, Dec. 7, at 10 c'cleck from the residence, 882 Indiana-av. Friends at the family are invited.

Funeral Thursday morning, Dec. 7, at 10 c'cleck from the residence, 882 Indiana-av. Friends at the family are invited.

Funeral from residence of parents, 682% week washington-st. Thursday, Dec. 7, at 11 a. m. Woodbury will take place at C. H. Jordan's, No. 114 Monroe-at., at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Friends invited.

Rochester (N. V.) papers please copy.

SCHRAM—Helen, beloved wife of Louis Schrusfrom child-birth, at her late residence, 119 Willenster av.

hester-av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO. Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madiso Will be sold this a. m., at 10 o'clock, a full line of HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Carpeta, Stoves, Furniture, &c.
ADJOURNED SALE OF MACHINERY AND FIXTURES Belonging to the Appleby Manufacturing (a. Will be sold on FRIDAY, Dec. 8, at 10:30 a.m. on the premises, Nos. 180 and 182 Monroe-st, the entire Fixtures and Machinery of said Company. The machinery consusts of all kinds of Woodworking Machinery, and is of the most approved make, and in perfect order.

There will also be sold one large Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, and the entire steam triang throughout the building. Sale positive.

GEO. H. KENASTON, Receiver.

W. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

ATAUCTION WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6.

# A RARE CHANCE TO LOVERS OF

The Mammoth Collection now on Free Exha-No. 108 East Madison-st. CONSISTING OF

Rare Oil Paintings, Fine Steel Eagravings. Water Colors, &c., &c. The largest collection of choice subjects exhibted this season.

The entire stock of a leading dealer, which must be sold regardless of value.

Sale commences 10 o'clock this a. m. starp.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioseer.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

HOLIDAY GOODS Fancy and Table Glassware, Table Cutlery, Plaise Ware, White Granite and Rockingham Ware, Carpets and Oil Cloths.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 6, at 9:20 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsen

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALL WOOLENS. Staple and Fancy Dry G easonable Clothing, Hosiery, Germantor Goods, etc., 500 Ladies' Trimmed Hata, 100 Fine Mink Sets, 800 Buffalo Robes.

THURSDAY, Dec. 7, at 9:30 o'clock at their sal rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. Butters & Co.'s Saturday Sale. FURNITURE,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Saturday Morning, Dec. 8, at 9:30 o'clock, as their
salesrooms, 118 and 120 washand av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Peremptory Auction Sale.
LADIES' FASHIONABLE FURS At our Stores Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 10 a.m. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Our Regular Weekly Auction fale, Friday Morning. Dec. 8, at 9:30 o'clock, Large and attractive sale

New Parlor and Chamber Sets, DINING-ROOM FURNITURE A FULL LINE CARPETS, NEW AND SECOND-TAIN

Lounges, Sofas, Bedding, Blankets, General Ross-hold Goods, Teas, Cigars, Plated Wars, General Merchandise, Hollday Goods, &c., &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

For WEDNESDAY, Dec. 6, We shall offer at Auction, at 9:30 a.m., an UNEQUALED ASSORT-

Boots, Shoes & Rubbe ALASKA and WARM LINE BOOTS, of best makes, will be of

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO. 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madisun-fl. Regular Sale of Boots and Shoes at Anima THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, as 5:30 of cont JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auditoria By E. WESTFALL & CO.,

Extensive Sale this morning at 9:500f JUR Marble Top and Plain, New and Used, all I vet, B. Brussels, and Woolen Carpeta, Heating Stoves, &c., all to be closed our cost or value. HIRAM BRUSH, Asset MEDICAL

CONSUMPTION Weak Lungs, Threat Diseases, Indicates General Debility, Loss of Vigor and Appells, a all diseases arising from Poverty of the Bio-speedily and radically cured by

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHIS
OF LIME AND SODA.
Prices, \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared self W WINCHESTER & CO., Che

MARS "A twenty-five cent also of exquisite "Mars" College now issued. Larger size. \$2, and \$3. 50, BUCK & M. NER, Druggista, Chacage.

CONFECTIONERY.

THE NA

President Grant's Last Annual

One of the Most In aments of His tratio

No Direct Reference State of Politic A Necessity for

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Various Subject of with the Post-

THE MI WASHINGTON, D. C., message of President 6 houses of Congress to-full text of the document. To the Sonate and House submitting my eighth as to Congress, it seems preto, and in some degree and official acts of the pmy fortune, or misforture office of Chief Executive political training. From never even witnessed the a Presidential campaign to my own candidace.

to my own co them was I eligit such circumstances, so suppose that errors secured. Even had plain between the path to the state.

so all can see, and I admosterer in selections in pointed to aid in carryin of administering the every case selected with ance with the appointee tions of the represent the people. It is many trusts are the right parties every instance. Historistration from the tim present has been free fit I leave comparisons to I that I have acted in every instance and the selections desire to do scientious desire to do scientious desire to do scientious desire to do scientious desire to fin My civil career comm A Moser Children and of those remaining large percentage of the with the Kebellion, and rear almost as dainonorable chemy latter committed but they maintains courageously. The for those gained out of the fairs, many of them by windling the Governm stroyed, and reaped all to be gained out of the fairs, many of them by windling the Governm stroyed, and reaped all to be gained out of the fairs, many of them by windling the Governm stroyed, and reaped all to be gained out of the fairs, many of them by windling the Governm stroyed, and reaped all to be gained out of the fairs, many of them by windling the Governm stroyed, and reaped all to be gained out of the fairs, many of them by windling the Government an ately into the hands of the government and actely into the hands of the governmen

on the subject.

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ec. 5. ay, 7th inst., by cars to Cal-

daughter of A. N. and Mary 2 months and 7 days. sidence of parents, 682% West hursday, Dec. 7, at 11 s. m. he funeral of the late George W. e place at C. H. Jordan's, No. 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

.) papers please copy. h, beloved wife of Louis Schram at her late residence, 110 Win-

TION SALES.

OURNED SALE OF

Y AND FIXTURES.

te Appleby Manufacturing Co.

RIDAY, Dec. 8, at 10:30 a. m.

Nos. 180 and 182 Monroe-st., the
d Machinery of said Company,
conssist of all kinds of woody, and is of the most approved
fect order.
be said one large Fire and Burgand the entire steam fixtures
allding. Sale positive.

ASTON, Receiver.

EHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

UCTION.

VESDAY, Dec. 6.

CHANCE TO LOVERS OF

E ARTS

Collection now on Free Exhibition at

East Madison-st.

consisting of ntings, Fine Steel Engra-

lection of choice subjects exhib

k of a leading dealer, which must

A. BUTTERS & CO.

DAY GOODS

e Glassware, Table Cutlery, Plated anite and Rockingham Ware, Car-ths... Y MORNING, Dec. 6, at 9:30 alesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

O.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE. OOLENS.

d Fancy Dry Goods,

othing, Hosiery, Germantown 500 Ladies' Trimmed Hats, ink Sets, 800 Buffalo Robes.

ec. 7, at 9:30 o'clock at their sales. 3, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

NITURE,

ng, Dec. 9, at 9:30 o'clock, at their and 120 Wabash-av.

N, POMEROY & CO.,

tory Auction Sale.

Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 10 a.m. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. ar Weekly Auction Sale,

rning. Dec. 8, at 9:30 o'clock,

or and Chamber Sets, G-ROOM FURNITURE, CARPETS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND.

Bedding, Blankets, General House-as, Cigars, Plated Ware, General oliday Goods, &c., &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

DNESDAY, Dec. 6,

Ter at Auction, at 9:30 a.

NEQUALED ASSORT-

hoes & Rubbers

and WARM LINED best makes, will be of

Menamara & CO.

of Boots and Shoes at Auction

chis morning at 9:30 of FURNITURS Piala, Nev and Used, all kinds, Vei and Woolen Carpets, slightly use the, all to be closed out regardess of HIKAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

Throat Diseases, Indigestion, Loss of Vigor and Appetite, and sing from Poverty of the Blood, ically cured by

ILIME AND SODA.

\$2 per bottle. Prepared only by

HESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 JOHN-ST., NEW YORK. Y ALL DRUGGISTS.

77 A twenty-five cent size of the exquisite "Mars" Cologne is now issued. Larger sizes, \$1, \$2, and \$3, 50, BUCK & RAYNER, Druggists, Chicago.

Complete stock, hest goods at lowest price.
Wholesain nha result. Goods sent C. D.
Wholesain the T. B. Sand for Frier
List. Hairfressing latest styles, 50 cm.
also Rogic's Complexing Freder.
E. Burnham, 22 W. Madison St.

NECTIONERY.

WESTFALL & CO.,

and 70 Wabash-av.

& Co.'s Saturday Sale.

TALOGUE SALE.

later Colors, &c., &c.

The San Domingo Annexa-OREHOUSE & CO. 14 and 276 East Madison-st. tion Project Again m., at 10 o'clock, a full line & Warmly Advo-HOLD GOODS cated. oves, Furniture, &c.

> A Fine Financial Showing Made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE NATION.

President Grant's Eighth and Last Annual Message.

of the Most Interesting Dec-

uments of His Administration.

No Direct Reference to the Present

State of Political Excite-

A Necessity for New Safe-

guards Over Future Presidential Elections.

Plain Expression of Views on the Subject of Specie Resumption.

retary Chandler Discusses the Indian Question at Some Length.

The Postmaster-General Puts in a Word for the Fast-Mail Service.

Various Subject of Interest Connected with the Post-Office Depart-

THE MESSAGE.

RETROSPECTIVE.

DECAPITULATION.
ON, D. C., Dec. 5.—The annua message of President Grant was read in both houses of Congress to-day. Following is the full text of the document:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In ubmitting my eighth and last annual message a Congress, it seems proper that I should refer that I should refer the senate for the senate the senate that I should refer the senate the senate the senate the senate that I should refer the senate the senate

a Congress, it seems proper that I should refer to, and in some degree recapitulate, the events and official acts of the past eight years. It was my fortune, or misfortune, to be called to the office of Chief Executive without any previous political training. From the age of 17 I had never even witnessed the excitement attending a Presidential campaign but twice antecedent to my own candidacy, and at but one of them was I eligible as a voter. Under such circumstances, it is but reasonable

pointed to sid in carrying out the various duties of administering the Government, in nearly very case selected without a personal acquaint-many with the appointoe, but upon recommendations of the representatives chosen directly by the people. It is impossible, where so many trusts are to be allotted, that the right parties should be chosen in very instance. History shows that no Administration from the time of Washington to the resent has been free from these mistakes. But leave comparisons to history, claiming only that I have acted in every instance from a consistent of the people. Failures have been errors of indement, not of intent.

Ny did career commenced, too, at I NOST CRITICAL AND DIFFICULT TRIE.

Less than four years before the country had marged from a conflict such as no other nation had ever survived. Nearly one-half of the States had revolted against the Government, and of those remaining faithful to the Union a large perentage of the population sympathized will the Rebellion, and made an enemy in the rear almost as dangerous as the more honorable enemy in the front. The latter committed errors of judgment, but they maintained them openly and courseously. The former received the protection of the Government they would see destroyed, and reaped all the pecuniary advantage to be gained out of the then existing state of a fairs, many of them by obtaining contracts and by swindling the Government in the delivery of their roots.

Intertential time to my first imaguration was filled up with wranglings between Congress and the new Executive as to the REST MODE OF RECONSTRUCTION, or, to speak planly, as to whether the control. Reconstruction, as finally agreed upon, means this, and only this, except that the late slave was entraction, as finally agreed upon, means this, and only this, except that the late slave was entraction, as finally agreed upon, means this, and only this, except that the late slave was entraction, as finally agreed upon, means this, and only this except that the late slave was entra

apoctively.

THE ARNUAL INTEREST HAS BEEN REDUCED from over \$130,000,000 in 1899, to but little over \$100,000,000 in 1899, to but little over \$100,000,000 in 1898. The balance of trade has been changed from over \$130,000,000 against the United States in 1890. It is confidently believed that the balance of trade in favor of the United States will increase, not diminish, and that the piedge of Congress to resume specie-payments in 1879 will be easily accomplished, even in the absence of much-desired further legislation on the subject.

took into that region increased numbers. Gold has actually been found in paying quantities, and an effort to remove the miners would only result in the desertion of the bulk of the troops that might be sent there to remove theim. All difficulty in this matter has, however, been removed, subject to the approval of Congress, by a treaty ceding the Black Hills and approaches to settlement by citizens. The subject of Indian policy and treatment is so fully set forth by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and my views so fully expressed therein, that I refer to the mere reports and recommendations as my own.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

ATPEACE WITH ALL THE WORLD.

The relations of the United States with foreign Powers continue on a friendly footing.
Questions have arisen from time to time in the
foreign relations of the Government, but the
United States have been happily free during the
past year from the complications and embarrassments which have surrounded some of the foreign Powers. The diplomatic correspondence
submitted herewith contains information as to
certain of the matters which have occupied the ments which have surrounded some of the foreign Powers. The diplomatic correspondence submitted herewith contains information as to certain of the matters which have occupied the Government. The cordiality which attends our relations with the Powers of the earth has been plainly shown by the general participation of foreign mations in the Exhibition which has just closed, and by exertions made by distant Powers to show their interest in and friendly feelings toward the United States in commemoration of the Centennial of the nation. The Government and people of the United State have not only fully appreciated this exhibition of kindly feeling, but it may be justly and fairly expected that no small benefits will result both to ourselves and other nations from a better acquaintance and a better appreciation of our mutual advantages and mutual wants.

REDUCED APPROPRIATIONS.

Congress at its last session saw fit to reduce the amount usually appropriated for foreign intercourse by withholding appropriations for representatives of the United States in certain foreign countries and for certain consular offices, and by reducing the amounts usually appropriated for certain other diplomatic posts, and thus necessitating a change in grade of representative. For these reasons, immediately upon the passage of the bill making appropriations for diplomatic and consular servuce for the present force, instructions were issued to the representatives of the United States at Bohivia, Ecuador, and Colombia, and to the consular officers for whom no appropriation had been made to close their respective legations and consulates, and in like manuer steps were immediately taken to substitute

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

for Ministers Resident in Portugal, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland, and Paraguay. While thoroughly impressed with the wisdom of sound economy in the foreign service as in other branches of the Government, I cannot escape the conclusion reached on these subjects at the last session of Congress.

The Court of Commissioners of THE ALA

The Court of Commissioners of
THE ALABAMA CLAIMS,
whose functions were continued by an act of the
last session of Congress until the 1st day of
January, 1877, has carried on its labors with
diligence and general satisfaction. By a report
from the Clerk of the Court, transmitted herewith, bearing date Nov. 14, 1876, it appears that
during the time now allowed by law the Court
will have disposed of all the claims presented
for adjudicacion. This report also contains a
statement of the general results of the labors
of the Court to date thereof. It is cause for
satisfaction that the method adopted for the
satisfaction that the method adopted for the
satisfaction of the classes of claims submitted
to the Court, which are of long standing and
justly entitled to early consideration, should
have proved successful and acceptable.

It is with satisfaction that I am enabled to
state that the work of the Joint Commission for
determining the

etermining the COUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES to my own candidacy, and at but one of them was I eligible as a voter. Under such circumstances, it is but reasonable to suppose that errors of judgment must have recurred. Even had they not, differences of chion between the Executive, bound by an eath to the strict performance of his duties, and rriters and debaters must have arisen. It is not necessarily evidence of blunder on the part of the Executive because there are these differences of views.

MISTAKES HAVE BEEN MADE.

Ball can see, and I admit, but it seems to me oftener in selections made of assistants applications.

BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITTISH PROVINCES, from the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, commenced in 1872, has been completed. The final agreements of the Commission is complete. The fixing of the boundary upon the Pacific Coast by the protocol of March 10, 1873, pursuant to the award of the Emperor of Germany, by Art. XXXIV. of the treaty of Washington, with the termination of the work of this Commission, adjusts and fixes the entire boundary upon the pacific Coast by the protocol of March 10, 1873, pursuant to the award of the Emperor of Germany, by Art. XXXIV. of the United States and the British possessions, adjusts and fixes the entire boundary upon the pacific Coast by the protocol of March 10, 1873, pursuant to the award of the Emperor of Germany, by Art. XXXIV. of the United States and the British possessions, adjusts and fixes the entire boundary upon the Pacific Coast by the protocol of March 10, 1873, pursuant to the award of the Emperor of Germany, by Art. XXXIV.

the United States and the British possessions, except as to the portion of territory ceded by Russia to the United States under the treaty of 1867. The work intrusted to the Commissioners and the officers of the army attached to the Commission has been well and satisfactorily performed. The final agreement of the Commissioners was signed upon the 29th of May, 1876, with the original list of astronomical stations observed. The original official list marking the international boundary lines, and maps, records, and general reports relating to the Commission, have been deposited in the Department of State. The official report of the Commissioner on the part of the United States, with the report of the Chief Astronomer of the United States, will be submitted to Congress within a short time.

RECIPROCITY.

I reserve for a separate communication to Congress a statement of the condition of the questions which lately arose with Great Britain respecting the surrender of fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1842.

The Ottoman Government gave notice, under date of Jan. 15, 1874, of its desire to terminate the treaty of 1862 concerning commerce and asvigation, pursuant to the provisions of the twenty-second article thereof. Under this notice the treaty terminated upon the 5th day of June, 1870. That Government has invited negotiations towards the conclusion of A KEW TREATT.

By the act of Congress of March 23, 1874, the

By the act of Congress of March 23, 1874, the President was authorized, when he should receive satisfactory information that the Ottoman Government or that of Egypt had organized new tribunals likely to secure to citizens of the United States the same impartial justice enjoyed under the exercise of judicial functions by diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, to suspend the operation of act of June 22, 1880, and to accept for citizens of the United States jurisdiction of new tribunals. Satisfactory information having been received of the organization of such new tribunals in Egypt, I caused a proclamation to be issued on the 27th of March last suspending the operation of the act of 27th of June, 1880, in Egypt, according to the provisions of the act. A copy of the proclamation accompanies this message. The United States has united with other Powers in the organization of these courts. It is hoped that the jurisdictional questions which have arisen may be readily adjusted, and that this advance in international jurisprudence may be hindered by no obstacles.

The necessary legislation to carry into effect the condition respecting the commercial reciprocity concluded with the Hawalian Islands in 1875 having been had, the proclamation to carry into effect the convention, as provided by the act approved Aug. 15, 1876, was duly issued upon the first Tuesday of September last. A copy thereof accompanies this message.

MEXICO.

The commotions which have been prevalent in Mexico for some time tast, shd which unhappily seem to be not yet wholly quieted, have led to complaints of citizens of the United States of injuries by persons in authority. It is hoped, however, that these will ultimately be adjusted to the satisfaction of both Governments. The frontier of the United States of injuries by persons in authority. It is hoped, however, that these will ultimately be adjusted to the satisfaction of both Governments of land which, by existing conventions, belong to the united States and Mexico under the colum

against the United States were referred to the Commission. Of these claims, Sil were dismissed and disallowed, and in 167 cases awards were made in favor of claimants against the United States, amounting in the aggregate to \$15,049,841. By the terms of the Convention, the amount of these awards is to be deducted from the amount awarded in lavor of our citizens against Mexico, and the balance only to be paid by Mexico to the United States, leaving the United States to make provision for their proportion of the awards in favor of its own citizens.

I invite your attention to the legislation which will be necessary to provide for the payment.

ment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

In this connection I am pleased to be able to express the acknowledgments due to Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire of the Commission, who has given to the consideration of the large number of claims submitted to him much time, unwearied patience, and that fairness and intelligence which are well known to belong to the accomplished representative of Great Britain, and which are likewise recognized by the representative in this country of the Republic of Mexico.

Monthly payments of a very small part of amount due by the Government of Venezuels to citizens of the United States, on account of claims of the latter against that Government, conthuse to he made with reasonable punctuality. That Government has broposed to change the system which it has hitherto pursued in this respect, by issuing bonds for part of the amount of the several claims. The proposition, however, could not, it is supposed, properly be accepted, at least without the consent of the holders of the certificates of the indebtedness of Venezuela. These are so much depressed that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain their disposition on the subject.

NATURALIZATION, ETC.

In former measages I have called the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation with regard to fraudclent naturalization, and to the subject of expatriation and the election of nationality. The numbers of persons of fowign birth seeking a home in the United States, the case and facility with which the honest emigrant may, after the lapse of a reasonable time, become possessed of all the privileges of citizenship of the United States, and the frequent occasions which induce such adopted citizenship of the United States, and the requent occasions which induce such adopted citizenship of the United States of paramount importance. The very simplicity in the requirements of law on this question afford opportunity for irand, and the want of uniformity in the proceedings and records of the various courts and in the forms of the certificates of naturalization issued afford a constant source of difficulty. I suggest no additional requirements to the acquisition of citizenship beyond those now existing, but I invite the carness attention of Congress to the necessity and wisdom of some provisions regarding uniformity in the records and certificates, and providing against the frauds which frequently take place, and for the vacating of a record of naturalization obtained in fraud. These provisions are uceded in aid and for

of the honest citizen of foreign birth, and for the want of which he is made to suffer not unfrequently.

The United States has insisted upon the right of expatriation, and has obtained after a long struggle an admission of the principle contended for by acquiescence therein on the part of many foreign Powers, and by the conclusion of treaties on that subject. It is, however, but justice to the Government to which such naturalized citizens have formerly owed allegiance, as well as to the United States, that certain fixed and definite rules should be adopted governing such cases, and providing How EXPATRIATION MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED.

While emigrants in large numbers become citizens of the United States, either by formal acts or as an effect of a series of facts and circumstances, abandon their citizenshap, and cease to be entitled to the protection of the United States, but continue on convenient occasions to assert a claim to protection in the absence of provisions on these questions. And in this connection I again havite your attention to the necessity of legislation concerning the marriages of American citizens contracted abroad, and concerning the status of American women who may marry foreigners, and of children born of American parents in a foreign country. The delicate and complicated questions continually occurring with reference to naturalization, expatriation, and the status of such persons as I have above referred to, induce me to earnestly direct your attention again to these subjects.

In like manner I repeat my recommendation that some means be provided for the hearing and determination of the just claims of aliens upon the Government of the United States within a reasonable limitation, and of such as may hereafter arise. While by existing provisions of law the Court of Claims may be in certain cases resorted to by an affen claimant, the absence of any general provisions governing

may hereafter arise. While by existing provisions of law the Court of Claims may be in certain cases resorted to by an allen claimant, the absence of any general provisions governing all such cases, and the want of a tribunal skilled in the disposition of such cases upon recognized, fixed, and settled principles, either provides no remedy in many deserving cases, or compels a consideration of such claims by Congress of the Executive Departments of the Government. It is believed that other governments are in advance of the United States upon this question, and that the practice now adopted is entirely unsatisfactory.

COLORADO.

Congress, by an act approved the 3d of March, 1875, authorized the inhabitants of the Territory of Golorado to form a State Government, with the name of the State of Colorado, and therein provided for the admission of said State, when formed, into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. A Constitution having been adopted and ratified by the people of that State, and the Acting Governor having certified to use the facts as provided by said act, together with a copy of such Constitution and ordinances as provided for in the said act, and the provisions of said act of Congress having been duly complied with, I issued a proclamation upon the 1st of August, 1878, a copy of which is herto annexed.

ARMY AND NAVY.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been actively employed during the year in subduing, at the request, of the Indian Bureau, certain wild bands of the Sloux Indian Nation and in preserving peace at the South

during election.

The Commission constituted under the act of July 24, 1876, to consider and report on the whole subject of reform and reorganization of the whole army in August last, has collected a large mass of statistics and opinions bearing on the subject before it. These are now under consideration, and the report is progressing. I am notified, though, by the President of the Commission, that it will be impracticable to comply with the clause of the act requiring the report to be presented through me to Congress on the first day of this session, as there has not yet been time for that mature deliberation which the importance of the subject demands. Therefore, I ask that the time of making the report be extended to the 29th day of January, 1877.

ARMY REGULATIONS. the whole army in August last, has collect-

report be extended to the 29th day of January, 1877.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

In accordance with the resolution of Aug. 15, 1876, the army regulations prepared under the act of March 1, 1875, have not been promulgated, but are held until after the report of the above-mentioned Commission shall have been received and acted upon.

By act of Aug. 15, 1876, the eavalry force of the army was increased by 2,500 men, with a proviso that they should be discharged on the expiration of the hostilities. Under this authority the cavalry regiments have been strengthened, and a portion of them are now in the field, pursuing the remnants of the Indians with whom they have been engaged during the summer.

The extinutes of the War Department are

pursuing the remnants of the Indians with whom they have been engaged during the summer.

The estimates of the War Department are made up on the basis of the number of men authorized by law, and their requirements as shown by years of experience, and also with the purpose of a part of the Bureau officers to provide for all contingencies that may arise during the time for which the estimates are made, exclusive of engineers' estimates presented in accordance with acts of Congress calling for surveys and estimates for improvements at various localities.

THE ESTIMATES

now presented are about \$6,000,000 in excess of the appropriations for the years 1874-75 and 1875-76. This increase is asked in order to provide for the increased cavalry force should their services be necessary; to prosecute economical work upon the important public buildings; to provide for the armament of fortifications and the manufacture of small arms; and to replenish the working stock in the supply departments. The appropriations for these last-named have for the past few years been so limited that the accumulations in store will be entirely exhausted during the present year, and it will be necessary to st once begin to replenish them.

I invite your special attention to the following necosmendations of the security of wall:

First—That the claims under the act of 4th of July, 1864, for supplies taken by the army during the War, be removed from the office of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals, and transferred to the Southern Claims Commission. These claims are of a precisely similar nature to

Third—That manufacturing operations of the Ordnance Department be concentrated at three arsenals and an armory, and that the remaining arsenals be sold, and the proceeds applied to this object by the Ordnance Department.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The appropriations for river and harbor improvements for the current year were \$5,015,000. With my approval, the Secretary of War directed that of this amount \$2,000,000 should be expedded, and no new works should be begun, and none works should be begun, and more prosecuted which were not of national importance. Subsequently this amount was increased to \$2,237,600, and works are now progressing on this basis. The improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River, under James B. Eads and his associate, is progressing favorably. At the present time there is a channel of twenty and three-tenths feet in depth between the jettles at the mouth of the passes, and eighteen and a half feet at the head of the pass. Neither channel, however, has the width required before payments can be made by the United States. A Commission of Engineer officers is now examining these works, and their reports will be presented as soon as received.

their reports will be presented as soon as received.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that branch of the service to be in a condition as effective as it is possible to keep it with the means the appropriations gives the Department. It is, of course, impossible to rival the costly and progressive establishments of great European Powers with the old material of our navy, to which no increase has been authorized since the War, except the cipht small cruisers built to supply the place of others which had gone to decay; yet the most has been done that was possible with the means at command, and by substantially rebuilding some of our old ships with durable material, and completely repairing and refitting our monitor fleet, the navy has been gradually so brought up that though it does not maintain its relative position among the progressive navies of the world, it is now in a condition more powerful and effective than it ever has been in time of peace. The complete repairs of our

dition more powerful and effective than it ever has been in time of peace. The complete repairs of our

FIVE HEAVY TRON-CLADS

are only delayed on account of the inadequacy of the appropriations made last year for the working bureaus of the Department, which were actually less in amount than those made before the War, notwithstanding the greatly enhanced price of labor and materials, and the increase in the cost of the naval service, growing out of the universal use and great expense of steam machinery. The money necessary for these repairs should be provided at once that they may be completed without further unnecessary delay and expense. When this is done, all the strength that there is in the navy will be developed, and useful to its full capacity, and all will be powerful for the purpose of detense and also for offensive action should necessity for that arise within a reasonable distance from our shore, and the fact that our navy is not more modern and powerful than it is has been made a cause of complaint against the Secretary of the Navy by persons who, at the same time, criticise and complain of his endeavors to bring the navy that we have to its best and most efficient condition. But the good sense of the country will understand that it is really to his practical action that we have at this time any effective naval force at command.

OUR POSTAL SYSTEM.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the Postmaster-General shows The report of the Postmaster-General shows the excess of expenditures, excluding expenditures on account of previous years, over receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, to be \$4,151,988.66. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, are \$3,672,-343,243. The estimated revenue for same period is \$30,645,165, leaving an estimated excess of expenditure to be appropriated as a deficiency of \$6,078,267.43.

The Postmaster-General, like his predecessor.

is convinced that a change in the basis of adjust-ing the salaries of Postmasters of the fourth-class is necessary for the good of the service, as class is necessary for the good of the service, as well as for the interests of the Government, and urgently recommends that the compensation of the class of Postmasters above mentioned be based upon the business of their respective offices as ascertained from the sworn returns to the Auditor of stamps canceled.

have expressed great apprehensions on a safety on account of their count of their

have expressed great apprehension of their personal salety on account of their connection with the postal service, and have specially requested that their reports of apprehended danger should not be made cublic lest it should result in the loss of their lives; but no positive testimony of interference has been submitted excepting the case of a mail messenger at Spartanburg, in South Carolina, who reported that he had been violently driven away while in charge of the mails on account of his political affiliations. An Assistant-Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service investigated this case, and reported that the messenger had disappeared from his post, leaving his work to be performed by a substitute. The Postmaster-General thinks this case is sufficiently suggestive to justify him in recommending that a more severe puishment should be provided for the offense of assaulting any person in charge of mails, or retarding or otherwise obstructing them by threats of personal injury.

A very gratifying result is presented; in fact that deficiency of this Department during the last fiscal year was reduced to \$4,081,790.18, as against \$6,199,988.88 of the preceding year. The difference can be traced to the large information of the past seven fiscal years have increased at an average rate of over 8 per cent per annum, while the increase of expenditures for the same period has been about 5 per cent per annum, and the decrease of deficiency on the revenues has been at the rate of nearly 2 per cent per annum.

AGRICULTURE.

ADVANCEMENT MADE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, accompanying this message, will be found one of great interest, marking, as it does, the great progress of the last century in the variety of products of the soil, increased knowledge and skill in labor of producing, saving, and manipulating the same to prepare them for the use of man; in the improvement of machinery to aid the agriculturist in his labor, and in a knowledge of scientific subjects necessary to a thorough system in economy in agricultural production, namejects necessary to a thorough system in economy in agricultural production, namely, chemistry, botany, entomology, etc. A study of this report by those interested in agriculture and deriving their support from it will find it of value in pointing out those articles which are raised in greater quantity than the needs of the world require, and must sell, therefore, for less than the cost of production, and those which command a profit over the cost of production, because there is not an overproduction.

I call special attention to the need of the Department for a new gallery for the reception of the exhibits or returned from the Centennial Exhibition, including the exhibits donated by very many foreign nations, and to the recommendations of the Commissioner of Agriculture generally.

The reports of District Commissioners and the Board of Health are just received,—too late to read them and to make recommendations thereon, and are herewith submitted.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The International Exhibition held at Philadelphia this year in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence has proven a great success, and will no doubt be of enduring advantage to the country. It has shown the great progress in the arts, sciences, and mechanical skill made in a single century, and demonstrated that we are but little behind the older nations in any one branch, while in some we scarcely have a rival. It has served, too, not only to bring the people and products of skill and labor from all parts of the world together, but in bringing together people from all sections of our own country, which must prove a great benefit in the information imparted and

PRIDE OF COUNTRY ENGENDERED.

out the undertaking to the full extent at first contemplated, it gives me pleasure to refer to the very efficient and creditable manner in which the Board appointed from these several Departments to provide an exhibition ou the part of the Government have discharged their duties with the funds placed at their command, without a precedent to guide them in the preparation of such a display.

THE SUCCESS OF THEIR LABORS

was amply attested by the sustained attention which the contents of the Government Building attracted during the period of exhibition, from both foreign and native people. I am strongly impressed with the value of the collection made by the Government for the purposes of the Exhibition, illustrating as it does the general resources of the country, the statistical and practical evidences of our growth as a nation, and the uses of the mercantile arts, and the applications of applied science in the administration of the affairs of Government. Many nations have voluntarily contributed their exhibits to the United States to increase the interest in any permanent exhibition Congress may provide ior. For this act of generosity they should receive the thanks of the people, and I respectfully suggest a resolution of Congress to that effect be adopted.

PRESIDENTIAL (ELECTIONS The attention of Congress cannot be too ear-estly called to the necessity of throwing some nestly called to the necessity of throwing some greater anfeguard over the method of choosing and declaring the election of a President. Under the present system there seems to be no provided remedy for contesting the election in any one State. The remedy is partially, no doubt, in the enlightenment of Electors. The compulsory support of the free school and the distractisement of all who cannot read and write the English language, after a fixed probation, would meet my hearty approval. I would not make this apply, however, to those already voters, but I would to all becoming so after the expiration of the probation fixed upon. Foreigners coming to the country to become citizens who are educated in their own language would acquire the requisite knowledge of ours during the necessary residence to obtain naturalization. If they did not take enough interest in our language to acquire sufficient knowledge of it to enable them to study the institutions and laws of the country intelligently, I would not confer upon them the right to make laws nor to select those who do.

SAN DOMINGO.

I append to this message for convenient ref-erence a synopsis of administrative events, and of all the recommendations to Congress made by me during the last seven years. Time by me during the last seven years. Time may show some of these recommendations not to have been wisely conceived, but I believe the larger part will be no discredit to the Administration. One of these recommendations, met with the united opposition of one political party in the Senate, and with a strong opposition from the other—namely, the treaty for the amerasion of Santo Domingo to the United States, to which I shall specially refer, maintaining as I do that, if my views had been maintaining as I do that, if my views had been concurred in, the country would be in a more prosperous condition to-day, both politically and financially. Santo Domingo is fertile, and upon its soil may be grown just those tropical reducts of which

upon its soil may be grown just those tropical products of which

THE UNITED STATES

use so much, and which are produced or prepared for market now by slave labor almost exclusively—namely, sugar, coffee, dye-woods, mahogany, tropical fruits, tobacco. etc. About 75 per cent of the exports of Cubaare consumed in the United States. A large percentage of the exports of Brazil also find the same market. These are paid for almost exclusively in coin, legislation, particularly in Cuba, being unfavorable to a mutual exchange of the products of each country. Flour, shipped by the Mississippi River to Havana, can pass by the very entrance to the city on its way to a port in Spain, then pay the duty fixed upon articles to be ro-exported, transferred to a Spanish vessel, and brought back almost to the point of starting.

PAY A SECOND DUTY,
and still leave a profit over what would be received by direct shipment. All that is produced in Caba could be produced in Santo Domingo. It being a part of the United States, commerce between the island and the mainland would be free. There would be no export duties on her shipments, nor import duties ou those coming here. There would be no import duties upon the supplies of machinery, etc., going from the States. The effect that would have been pro-

se expert delice on her he import duties upon cry, etc., prior from the commerce with these and a rival to shearwhete air a feet a household and a feet a feet to shearwhete air a feet a feet to shearwhete air a feet a feet to shearwhete air a feet feet to shearwhete air a feet feet to shear the same after the shearwhete air a feet feet to shear the same after the shear the same after the same after the same after the same after the same feet feet and the current feet feet same period that the revenue for the current feet to shear the same after the same after the same feet feet same period to the statement of the same after the ion of their per-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1876—To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives—SIR: Complying with the requirements of law, I have the house to submit the following report: The following are the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. The moneys received and covered into the Treasury by warrants during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, were as follows:

Total net receipts, exclusive of loans \$287, 482, 039

Proceeds of bonds of 1881. Geneva award 6, 613, 828

Total net receipts 8294, 095, 865

Balance in Treasury June 30, 1875, including deposits of coin and United States notes represented by certificates outstanding 144, 702, 416

121, 807, 732. 30

171, 975 2, 123, 069 

\$73, 110, 524 

..... 2,353,684.21 Total .... .. \$197, 321, 702 For the remaining three quarters it is estimated that the receipts will be:

From customs

80, 445, 271

From internal revenue

91, 511, 533

From sale of public lands

From tax on National Banks

800, 000

From reimbursement by Pacific Rail-4,000,000

For interest on the public debt.

For interest on Pacific Hallway bombs.

S. 977, 410

Total estimated expenditures, exclusive of the sinking fund accounts and principal of the public debt.

Don the basis of these estimates, there will be a surplus revenue for the fiscal year 1873, applicable to the sinking fund, of \$25,600,996. The estimated amount required by last to be set apart for that fund is \$35,891,606.64. If, therefore, these estimates shall prove to be approximately correct, there will be a deficiency in this account of \$8,601,800.60.

The estimates received from the several Executive Departments are as follows:

Legislative establishment.

S. 943, 722

Executive establishment.

S. 911, 400

Foreign intercourse.

1, 245, 907

Military establishment.

Poreign intercourse.

1, 245, 907

Military establishment.

19, 430, 012

Indian affaire.

Pensions.

Treasury Department.

\$4, 284, 106

War Department.

\$2, 900, 096

Interior Department.

\$2,

Department of Justice... 42, 300
28, 851, 452
6, 078, 267
Miscellaneous 10, 353, 546
Permanent approbriations (including \$35, 391, 096, 80 for sinking fund... 146, 506, 878 PUBLIC DEBT.

ments of cash reported to Treasury, as appears by the m ly statement, and as ascertain

PUBLIC DEBT.

REDUCTION OF SIB PUBLIC DEST.

Principal of the debt July 1, 1875. \$2, 212, 284, 531 laterest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date. \$2, 20, 962, 968

Cask in the Treasury. \$2, 122, 688, 725

Principal of the debt July 1, 1876. 2, 180, 385, 967 laterest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date. \$2, 128, 688, 725

Principal of the debt July 1, 1876. 2, 180, 385, 967 laterest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date. \$2, 218, 385, 967 laterest due and unpaid, and accrued interest to date. \$2, 218, 900, 971

Cask in the Treasury. \$2, 198, 385, 967

In March, 1829, by an act emtitted "An act to united States was "solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States notes, and of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States notes in coin."

By the act of January, 1875, Compress declared the purpose of resumption of species asymptom of species asymptom of the United States notes in coin."

By the act of January, 1875, Compress declared the purpose of resumption of species asymptom of the United States notes and other than the provision of the United States notes and other than the provision of the United States notes and other than the payment in coin or its equivalent of the United Sta

CELEBRA FED throughout
the Union expressed to all
parts. 1 b and upward at
25, 40, 60c per B. Address
orders GUNTHER, Confes a
tuonar, Chicago.

TAIR GOODS.

s of the pledge of the act of 1800,

ovisions of the acts by which issued, by pyrisions of law for their nayment as part, public debt, and by the judgment of the me Court of the United States. At the of the War they were a portion of the public, and they are a constituent element in

tates clearly indicated, with provisions for the edemption of irredicensable paper current as money, and the issue, in lieu thereof, of National-Bank notes, redeemable in coin at the option of the holder, and a return by that method to the matalite standard of the Constitution.

It remains only to consider the edequacy of the provisions of the measure for resumption in 1879 to accomplish its object.

An a further provision deemed essential to the purpose of resumption, it is recommended that, in addition to the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury already conferred, to provide for the redemption of legal-tender notes on and after the day provided for resumption, by the said of Civilet distant bonds, authority be given him from time to time, as he may deem empedient and the state of the finances admit, to Jund these notes into a bond bearing of rate of interest pot more than 4% per cent, with

Here, it will be seen, is an imperative requirement of the Secretary to redsem in coin, on a given day, the logal-leader notes amounting to \$300,000,000, and authority to prepare and provide for it. He may sell United States bonds to obtain the needful coin to the extent necessary to carry this act fully into effect.

THE ACT CONTENTLATES.

the accumulation of the needful amount of coin against the day of resumption, but, as the necessary amount on a given day is deferminate only at the option of the holders of the notes to be redeemed, the amount to be provided for is necessarily uncertain, and, as it will depend upon events or a condition of things over which he has little or no control, impossible for him to determine. He is authorized, if in his judgment deemed necessary to carry the act into effect, to accumulate an amount of the legal-tenders outstanding on that day; but this, if it were not morally impossible, would be so inexpedient, as a financial measure, that it is not to be presumed to have been contemplated by Congress, and so not incumbent on the Secretary. Still he is expected and required to meet the demand of redemption by the accumulation of coin adequate in amount, at his discretion, with no certain data for his guidance fin the exercise of it. What is essential for him to know in order to the performance of the duty is, what amount of notes will certainly be presented for redemption on the let of January, 1879. As this is

amount of notes with certainty of presented for redemption on the 1st of January, 1879. As this is

CLEARLY NOT ATTAINABLE, he is left to deal with what is probable, determinable upon the condition of such general causes as will be likely to attend that wrent. It would not be difficult, in the present state of monetary affairs, to make a probable estimate of the amount required if the redemption were to take place in January next; and it is probable that accumulation of an amount of coin equal to a moiety of the sum total of these notes would be an ample preparation; but, while it is to be hoped that the credit of our bonds may not be less in 1879, it may not be known that in other respects the situation will favor such result. It is, however, deemed probable, in any supposable condition of monetary affairs, that, if no inconsiderable reduction of the volume of these notes should be made in anticipation of the redemption of 1879, the preparation required by accumulation of coin for the demands of January, 1879, and immediately thereafter, must be at least an equal proportion of the sum total of the notes outstanding. As to the surplus revenues as a measure of redemption, such is the present and probable future of these revenues and the demands upon them that it is not deemed at all probable that any considerable sum not otherwise appropristed could be devoted to this end. In this connection, however, it is proper to observe that now, for the first time in many years.

THE LARGE REDUCTION OF CURRENCY PAY-

thus a considerable accumulation of gold may be anticipated from the surplus from the customs revenue.

By the act Jan. 14, 1876, the limitation upon the issue of National-Bank notes was repealed, and the volume of surrency left to be determined by the business demands of the country. The Secretary of the Treasury was required to netire, of legal-tender notes, 30 per cent of the sum of National-Bank notes then issued in excess of \$300,000,000. The amount of additional currency issued since the passage of this act is \$18,080,836, and legal-tender notes to the amount of \$14,464,382 have been retired.

By the act of June 24, 1874, National Banks might withdraw their circulation in whole or in part by depositing lawful money with the Treasurer, and withdraw a proportional amount of the bonds; and it was made the duty of the Secretary to retire legal-tender notes to the ex-

the bonds; and it was made the duty of the Secretary to retire legal-tender notes to the extent of 60 per cent of the bank notes thereafter issued. Under this set \$53,853,500 of legal-tender notes have been deposited in the Treasury, and \$37,122,000 of bank notes, accordingly, have been redeemed and destroyed.

The amount of legal-tender notes outstanding Nov. 1, 1876, was \$367,585,716. The amount of said notes on deposit for the purpose of retiring circulation was \$30,910,946. The amount of National-Bank notes in circulation on that day was \$29,143,465 less, and of legal-tender \$14,404,284 less, than on Jan. 14, 1875—a total decrease for chrustation, under the operation of the act, of \$43,607,748.

From these facts, as well as from the large accumulations of money at the money centres and the lack of demand for it, it is apparent that the volume of currency is largely in excess of the real demands of legitimate business, and that a portion of the legal-tenders might be gradually withdrawn without embarrassment to the business of the country.

IN THE INTEREST OF PERSANNER REDEMITION, and as a means of maintaining the same, it is deemed important also, if not quite indispensable, that provision should be made requiring the National Banks to gradually provide coin in such ratio as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and to hold the same as a part of their legal money reserve, so that said reserve, on the last day of January, 1879, shall be equal in amount to the mire reserve required by law. To the same end, as the fractional currency is withdrawn, it is deemed expedient that not only the vacuum caused thereby in the matter of change should be made good, but that, as additional change, the volume of silver should be increased to the amount of at least \$80,000,000, and silver made a legal-tender to the amount of the Government of the United States and the enstones dues.

SILVER.

SILVER.

PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS IN COIN.

The report of the Director of the Mint shows that, sotwithstanding the silver dollar occupied in law, prior to April 1, 1873, the position of an unlimited legal-tender, gold has, for many years past, been the money of payment in this country.

It appears that a comparatively small sum in silver-dollar pieces w as ever coined, and that it, at no time, constituted an appreciable part of the circulation. This was due to the fact that alliver was more valuable as bullion than its stamped or legal-tender value in the form of dollars. Since the fall of silver, propositions for the revival of the silver dollar have been made, and the positions which it would occupy with reference to unexpired coin obligations, should its coinage with unlimited tender be again authorized, has been the subject of considerable discussion.

The question whether the piedged faith of the United States to pay its obligations in coin would justify their payment in the allver dollar, is of ne small importance as effecting public securities of the United States. In any discussion of the question it must be conceded in the outset that

THE SILVER DOLLAR WAS A UNIT OF VALUE, having the quality of legal-tender for all sums and in all cases, and that the terms of the United States obligations do not exclude payment in either gold or silver, and compels at inquiry into the history, production, issue, and subsequent treatment of these obligations, and the relative condition of gold and silver coin as money of payment in order to a correct interpretation of the meaning of the language "payment to be made in coin."

Not long after the close of the Civil War, which gave rise to these obligations, doubts are as to the kind of money in which these securities were payable, and which led to the passage of the act of 1809, entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit": and it was intended to dispel all assistation or doubt as to the purpose of the first of the United States was pledged to the payment i

theretofore gone into general disuse, especially in all large transactions, and could scarcely be considered as contemplated in any measure having for its object to provide for payment of sums so ample as the interest on the public debt, at that time amounting to the sum of \$130,000,000. This view of the subject receives no inconsiderable support.

considered as contemplated in any measure having for its object to provide for payment of sums so ample as the interest on the public debt, at that time amounting to the sum of \$130,000,000. This view of the subject receives no inconsiderable support, aiso, in the legislation of Congress in 1873, by which the legal-tender quality of the silver coin was limited to \$3. By force of the laws of trade, quite independent of those of Congress, the legal-tender silver dollar had actually disappeared from circulation as money, and although not abolished by act of Congress, it did not, as matter of fact, exist for commercial purposes, and did not enter into money rayments.

THE OBJECT AND INVENT OF THE ACT of 1873 was confessedly to give to gold the precedence in the statutes of the country it held in the commercial world practically, and to declare the gold dollar in law to be what it was in fact. The representative of the money unit. Gold had for many years been treated as the principal money of coin payments in legislation and in the transactions of the Treasury Department.

By the act of 1883, the Treasury was authorized to receive deposits of gold coin and buillion, and to issue certificates therefor redeemable in gold coin, thus indicating that its obligations called for payment in gold coin and buillion, and to issue certificates therefor redeemable in gold coin, thus indicating that its obligations called for payment in gold and not in silver. This provision, it will be seen, is in consonance with the fact that our foreign exchanges for many years have been under upon the gold basis, and thus it is apparent that the general understanding has been of late years, for the consideration stated, that the money of coin payments was gold, and an obligation to pay in soin required payment in gold coin.

As was convexuellated by the problem of the world. The five-twenty 6 per cent bonds, on short time, are readily taken at par in gold, and have since maintained an envisible position at the money of the government is being

credit.

Immediately upon the passage of the act of April 17, 1878, the Department, through its several Independent-Treasury offices, began to issue, in redemption of the outstanding fractional currency, the subsidiary silver which had been coined under the authority of the Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875. To further relieve the pressing demand throughout the country for money of small denominations, the silver coin in the Treasury, previous to the passage of the act above mentioned, was also issued in payment of currency obligations of the Governact above mentioned, was also issued in payment of currency obligations of the Government.

Under the authority for the issue of silver coin granted by the act of July 22, 1876, the Department, in addition to redeeming fractional

currency, whenever presented for that purpose, has also issued silver coin in exchange for legal-tender notes as rapidly as the coimage at the mints would permit.

From the date first mentioned, to and including Out 201

From the date first mentioned, to and including Oct. 30, 1876, there has been issued of sliver coin, as above stated, \$22,096,712.16, of which amount there has been issued for fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, \$12,953,259.43.

The demand for silver coin for circulation, though growing less urgent, still continues fully equal to the capacity of the mints to supply it. Until this demand shall have ceased, the coinage will be continued as rapidly as practicable, to the limit authorized by law.

CURRINGT REDEMITION.

Owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation for transportation of United States notes and securities, the express charges on legal-tender and fractional notes, sent to this Department for redemption, and the returns therefor, have not been paid by the Government since the 1st of March last. In consequence, the redemption of such notes has greatly decreased, and the paper currency of the Government is rapidly becoming unfit for circulation. An appropriation sufficient to meet the payment of such express charges is earnestly recommended.

Until this demand shall have caused, the coits were until the continued at upolity's practically.

CURRENCY SELECTION OF the CHARLES OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE CONTRI

Banks which desired to withdraw their circulating notes, in whole or in part, to deposit lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than \$5,000, and to withdraw a proportional amount of the bonds pledged as security for their notes. The act of Jan. 14, 1875, repealed all provisions of law limiting the aggregate amount of National-Bank circulation, and made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire legal-tender notes to the extent of 80 per cent of the sum of National-Bank notes thereafter issued, until the amount of legal-tender notes outstanding should be reduced to \$300,000,000. Since the passage of the former act, \$52,853,500 of legal-tender notes have been deposited in the Treasury for the purpose of retiring circulation, and \$57,122,009 of bank notes have been redeemed and destroyed. The whole amount of ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION ISSUED since the passage of the latter act, is \$18,080,855; and legal-tender notes equal to 80 per cent thereof, or \$14,464,234, have been retired, leaving the amount of legal-tender notes on deposit with the Treasurer on Nov. 1, 1876, \$367,835,716. The amount of legal-tender notes on deposit with the Treasurer on Nov. 1, for the ourpose of retiring circulation, was \$20,910,946. The amount of National-Bank notes in circulation on Nov. 1 was \$23,145,464 less than on Jan. 14, 1875; the total decrease of legal-tender notes and National-Bank notes, in material to a review of the seatest per season of the present year especially appropriate for that purpose, devotes a considerable portion of his report to a review of the banking systems under which circulation of the National-Banking system, and to the presentation, in a concise and convenient form, of the statistics of the two banks of the United States and of the former State banks of the country, so far as they could be obtained from official and other reliable sources.

The tables compiled by him from estimates of the country, including the two banks of the United States, for the years 1811, 1

bank deposits to be not less than museum hundred and seventy-four millions.

The amount of additional circulation issued from Jan. 14, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1875, was \$10,986,-675. The amount issued during the year ending Nov. 1, 1876, was \$7,003,030; making a total from Jan. 14, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1876 (one year and nine and a half months), of \$18,080,335. Of this amount, \$7,312,310 was issued to 125 banks organized during that period, with an aggregate capital of \$14,085,000. The remaining circulation, amounting to \$10,767,105, was issued to banks previously organized. The amount of legal-tender notes retired under the operation of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, was 14,464,284. The net decrease in the amount of National-Bank notes from June 20, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1875, was \$3,916,3464; and the amount on deposit with the Treasurer for the purpose of retiring circulation on Nov. 1, 1876, was \$30,910,946. The large reduction in bank circulation may be attributed to a desire to realize the premium upon the bonds at their present high value in the market, the margin between the circulation and the bonds being carried to profit account and used either in loans or other investments, or for charging off losses or paying dividends.

If the market value of United States bonds should remain unchanged, it is not probable that the amount of additional circulation to be issued from Nov. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1879 (two years and two months), would exceed \$18,000,000. If, however, there should be a material decline in the value of bonds, it is to be presumed that a considerable amount, thereof would be redeposited by the banks which have withdrawn bonds amounting to \$55, 102,800 since June 20, 1874. The profit, on circulation decline, the amount of circulation must, be largely increased. The profit on circulation is symmetry should rivive, or the value of bonds decline, the amount of circulation of the bonds and upon the rate of interest is 7 per cent, where the rate of interest is 7 per cent, where the rate of interest is 7 per cent, where

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

THE RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS
for the year ending June 30, 1875, were \$157,167,722,35, and at the corresponding date of 167,722.35, and at the corresponding date of 1876 they were \$148,071,084.61, a decline of \$9,006,737.74. The receipts for the first quarter of the current fiscal year were \$37,554,728.53, while for the corresponding period of last year they were \$44,223,626.25, ahowing a decrease of \$6,678,897.72.

For the month of October and November.

For the month of October and November, 1876, the receipts were \$20,247,043.97, and for the same months of last year were \$38,936,-950.23. About three-fourths of the revenue from cus-

toms is collected at the port of New York, and the litigation arising therefrom has so crowd-ed the dockets of the courts in the southern listrict of that State that great delay in the

arisen.

Suits are brought for the reversal of decisions of the Department, pending which importers are subjected to the payment, under protest, of duties which, after years of litigation, may appear to have been wrongfully assessed. In this way suits are multiplied, and trade is subjected to uncertainties and losses which a speedy final decision might obviate.

ision might obviate, TWO METHODS OF OBVIATING SUCH DELAYS are suggested. The first is the organization of a court of arbitration, such as is connected with the Chamber of Commerce of New York, with or without the power to render final judgment, as might be thought best. The second is the establishment of ern District of New York, exclusively for the trial of customs-revenue cases, analogous to the Court of Exchequer in England, which original-ly had only jurisdiction of cases arising in con-

There is reason to believe that the revenue.

There is reason to believe that the revenue.

There is reason to believe that the revenue.

INTERNAL BEVENUE. THE REFORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTER-NAL REVENUE, herewith transmitted, sets forth in detail the condition of this branch of the public service.— The following shows the receipts from the ser-eral objects of taxation under the internal-rev-

ne laws for the fiscal ye mented liquers, nks and bankers, nalties, etc.... lhesive stamps... dhesive stamps... 6,557,229 ack taxes under repealed laws.... 1,080,111 509,631

..\$110,545,154 \$117,237,086 Total .......\$110,545,154 \$117,237,086
The amount of collectionss, as above reported, includes commissions on sale of stamps, paid in kind, and certain sums reported as collected but not deposited during the fiscal years in question, thus causing an apparent discrepancy between the above amounts of collections and the amounts of such collections shown by warrants covering the deposits, into the Treasury, as elsewhers abown.

Under the provisions contained in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, approved Aug. 5, 1876, the transmission of Internal Revenue stamps to the officers of Internal Revenue can be made only through the mails of the United States in registered packages.

poses upon the Government the risk of transmitting them by mail, and of their delivery to the proper parties, thus adding to the risk of transmission an opportunity for fraudulent transactions.

In view of the large amount involved, and the risks imposed upon the Government, as above stated, I recommend that the provisions of the act referred to be repealed.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS. THE COIN VALUES OF THE EXPORTS AND IM-

of the United States for the last fiscal year, as appears from official returns made to and com-piled by the Bureau of Statistics, are as follows: Exports of domestic merchandise....\$525, 582, 247 Exports of foreign merchandise..... 14, 802, 424 Total ..... \$540,384,671 460,741,190

Excess of exports over imports . \$ 79,643, 481 For the fiscal year 1875 there was an excess of apports over exports amounting to \$19,562,725, howing a difference of \$99,206,208.

Excess of exports over imports.\$ 40,569,621

the ensuing session.

There was withdrawn from bond for consumption, in excess of that entered for warehouse, during the past fiscal year, merchandise of the value of \$13,349,340.

THE TOTAL EXPORTATION OF SPECIE AND BULL-

THE TOTAL EXPORTATION OF SPECIE AND BULL10N
was less than that for the preceding year by
\$35,035,840, while the exports of domestic goods
have increased in value \$25,238,147.

Importations of merchandise have decreased
to the amount of \$72,274,246 as compared with
those of the preceding fiscal year, and of \$105,665,152 as compared with the fiscal year ended
June 30, 1874.

There was an increase in the value of the importations of a few articles, chiefly raw products
and necessaries admitted free, as follows: Barks,
medicinal, and corkwood, \$611,540; coffee, \$6,197,509; dye woods in sticks, \$611,377; jute,
raw, \$371,490; silk, raw, \$920,308.

THERE WAS A DECREASE
in the value of the importation of chemicals,
drugs, and dyes of \$2,081,817; gums, \$444,051;
hides and skins, \$3,501,165; India rubber gutta
perchs, crude, \$611,831; paper materials, \$916,699; tea, \$3,149,537; tin in bars, blocks, and
pigs, \$510,923; wood, unmanufactured, \$438,904; malt liquors, \$580,653; cotton manufac-699; tea, \$3,149,557; the in bars, blocks, and pigs, \$510,232; wood, unmanufactured, \$458, 904; malt liquors, \$380,633; cotton manufactures, \$5,012,803; fancy goods, \$1,046,852; flax and manufactures of, \$2,157,195; fruits, \$624, 180; glass and glassware, \$908,167; hair, \$577,844; hemp, \*faw, \$882,763; iron, and manufactures of, \$5,265,877; gunny cloth, \$1,048,497; lead, \$856,672; leather of all kinds, \$1,944,357; opium, \$231,837; precious stones, \$919,379; flaxseed, \$2,967,516; silk manufactures, \$634,956; soda, and salts of, \$1,181,082; sugar and molasses, \$115,755,958; tin, and manufactures of, \$2,950,-848; tobacco, and manufactures of, \$2,950,-848; tobacco, and manufactures of, \$2,950,-848; tobacco, and manufactured, \$2,823,642; wool, manufactures of, \$11,015,066; wood, unmanufactured, \$2,823,642; wool, manufactures of, \$11,400,896.

THERE WAS AN INCREASE in the exports of the following articles, the values being stated in currancy: Indian corn, \$3,808,342; wheat, \$3,775,082; wheat flour, \$721,080; copper, in pigs, bars, and sheets, \$2,055,559; cotton, raw, \$2,020,637; cotton manufactures, \$3,651,065; leather, and manufactures of, \$2,744,919; oil-cake, \$62,385; mineral oil, crude, \$514,250; refined, \$1,725,277; sperm, \$519,332; shot and shell, \$507,452; bacon and hams, \$11,051,943; refined sugar, \$2,967,205; tallow, \$1,042,175; timber, sawed and hewed, \$1,105,510.

The exports of domestic gold and silver in excess of the imports were \$34,102,010, as against \$62,956,412 for the previous year.

\*\*HEEBE WAS A BECREASE\*\* in the value of the exportations of the following articles: Agricultural implements, \$338,239; brass, and manufactures of, \$743,655; clocks and parts of, \$353,323; copper ore, \$645,107; fruits, \$818,216; manufactures of hemp, \$1,838,394; pig-tron, \$307,699; steam-engines, locomotive, \$434,090; machinery, \$1,924,195; butter, \$397,500; theese, \$1,395,599; lard, \$471,037; spirits of turpentine, \$262,476; leaf tobacco, \$2,504,166; shooks, staves, and hoadings, \$1,283,223.

COMMERCE.

COMMERCE.
THERS IS LITTLE CHANGE
in the proportion of the foreign carrying trade
transacted in foreign vessels, about 72 per cent
of imports and exports, during the last fiscal
year, having been carried in foreign vessels as
against 74 per cent for the preceding year and
72 per cent for the fiscal year 1874.
The Register of the Treasury reports the total
tonnage of vessels of the United States to be
4,379,458 tons, a decrease of 574,274 tons from
that of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875. This
decrease is principally caused by the dropping
of chal-boat tonnage exempt under the act of
Congress approved April 18, 1874.

THE ACTUAL DECREASE
is believed to be about 383,611 tons, this amount
being the excess of the losses over the gains
during the last fiscal year, but this decrease is
reduced to 574,274 tons, by corrections of the
balances outstanding. The following table exhibits the total tonnage for the last two years:

1875.

1876.

Vessels. Tons. Vessels. Tons.
Registered., 2,981 1,553,828 3,000 1,592,821
Enrolled and

Registered... 2,981 1,553,828 3,000 1,592,821 Enrolled and licensed... 29,304 3,290,004 22,925 2,686,637 Total ... 32, 285 4, 863, 732 25, 934 4, 279, 458

Total ... | 32, 285/4, 863, 732/ 25, 934/4, 279, 458

THE TONNAGE OF VESSELS BUILT,
as given by the Register, is 203,558 tons, being a
decrease from that of the preceding year of
94,053 tons, or over 31 per centum. The number of vessels built is 1,112.

Official numbers have been awarded by the
Burean of Statistics during the last fiscal year to
1,753 vessels, whose carrying capacity amounts
to 272,204 tons, and since July 1, 1876, to 685
vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 116,806, as
seen by the following statement abowing the
number, class, and tonnage of vessels officially
numbered during the fiscal year ended June 30,
1876:

1876:
Clase and character of cessels. Vessels. Tons.
Sailing-vessels reported as ass. 657 118,714.56
Sailing-vessels built prior to
1875. 94 5.112.90
Sailing-vessels not stated when
built 112 14,408.83
Steam-vessels reported as sew. 284 65,050.54
Steam-vessels built prior to 1875 66 6,355.01
Steam-vessels not stated when
healt

635 116, 806, 29 teen yeasels of over 500 tons each. 13, 334.71 nly-seven vessels Jess than 500 and 7, 367.27

fiscal year is \$339,758.87, a decided reduction over previous years.

A small steam propeller, especially designed for harbor duty, has been constructed and placed in commission at Philadelphia during the past season. The requirements of the service at that port are now fully provided for.

The new vessel intended for the Pacific coast is nearly ready to be assigned to duty. This will supply a want which the increasing commerce and the extension of our territory on that coast by the acquisition of Alaska have caused to be greatly felt.

Several of the vessels are now in need of somewhat extensive repairs, which however, it is deemed necessary to defer in view of the limited appropriation made to meet the expenses of the service for the present fiscal year.

Under the act of July & last, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint cadets in the revenue-marine service, the necessary regulations governing their admission have been prepared and promalgated, and arrangements made for the examination of applicants.

Recommendation has heretofore been made for legislative provision extending the benefits of the Navy-pension laws to the officers and men of the revenue marine, and for establishing a retired list.

It TIME OF WAR, vessels of this service are by law subject to be

men of the revenue marine, and for establishing a retired list.

vessels of this service are by law subject to be called upon to co-operate with the navy, while in peace they are required to engage in the ardnous and perilous work of cruising in aid of vessels in distress, a service particularly enjoined during the rigors of winter, and attended with many dangers, yet the officers and men are not entitled to pensions save when they have incurred dissolitiv while co-operating with the navy, and then only at the low rates allowed in that service by the act of 1814, while the rates of pensions to the officers and mon of the navy have been largely increased, and extended to their heirs, by subsequent enactments. About 10 per cent of the line afficers of the

About 10 per cent of the line officers of the revenue marine are now withdrawn from active duty by reason of permanent disability contracted in the service, and there are a number of others still actively employed whose fulfimities warrant their detachment on grounds of humanity and public advantage. The proper management of this service, and the duties imposed upon it by law in connection with the life-saving service, require the employment of a considerable number of officers upon special duty on shore. At the same time the number of line officers is limited by law to one of each grade for each vessel in the service. In the absence of a retired list, therefore, considerable embarrassment is experienced in supplying comefficient management. Further detriment and injury result from the hinderance to promotions, caused by the retention of so many disabled and decrept persons, the effect being to measurably weaken the inducement to excellence in the active officers by blocking their advancement, and to reduce the efficiency of the service by keeping young men of ability and energy from the higher grades of command. The recommendations for the extension of the navv-pension laws to the officers and men of revenue-cutters, and the establishment of a retired list for the revenue marine, are accordingly renewed.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

another life-saving district of the eleven authorized by law, designated as District No. 5, and embracing the coasts of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, has been organized, and six of the eight stations proposed have been put in operation therein.

Within the above-named period, the organization has comprised six districts, and included the Atlantic coast from the eastern extremity of Maine to Cape Hatteras. The cost of sustaining its operations, and the results of the latter, are given in detail in the report of the officer in charge, farnished as required by the act of July 31, 1875.

Besides the six stations established between Capes Henlopen and Charles, eighteen complete life-saving stations have been constructed since July 1, 1875, four of them on the Atlantic coast, and the remaining fourteen on the lakes, and five houses of refuge have been put up on the coast of Florids, and are now in process of equipment. In addition there has been constructed a new life-saving station, designed to take the place of the present one, at Cape May, New Jersey.

Of the eight stations authorized for the Pa-

equipment. In addition there has been constructed a new life-saving station, designed to take the place of the present one, at Cape May, New Jersey.

Of the eight stations authorized for the Pacific Coast, three have been delayed on account of difficulty in obtaining title to the sites therefor. Proposals were invited and sreceived for the remaining five, but being considered exorbitant were declined. New proposals for three of the required structures have been received, and, appearing to be reasonable, have been accepted. No bids have been made for the other two, and the work of constructing them will probably have to be undertaken by the Government.

The occasion of the loss of the crew of the life-saving station, seven in number, at the wreck of the ftglian hark Nuova Ottavia, off Currituck Beach. North Carolina, on the night of the lat of March last, suggests the propriety of providing suitable pensions for the widows and orphans of men who thus perish in the effort to save life, a benefit which might also be properly extended to members of crews grown veteran or become disable in this

ABDUGUS AND PERLIGUES SERVICE.

These men are invariably poor, earning a scanty subsistence by fishing, and largery dependent upon their small pay as surfmen, and age or infamily lessens their alender means of support, while death leaves their families unprovided for.

The subject of proper compensation for the leopers of life-saving stations also deserves serious consideration. These keepers are required to be men of exceptional qualifications among their fellows. Their duty is to save life am property jeoparded by the stranding of vessels. They are noted for their mastery in handling boats in dangerous seas, and in the husardous contiguities of wreeks, and, being Captains of their respective crews, are responsible for the selection and conduct of the latter, and must have the faculty of commanding men. They are also responsible for the public property under their charge at the stations. At present they receive only \$300 pe

them to be exchange, with a new tween the stathers, with a new their benefits.

The usual statistics of disasters to a shipping, required by act of Congress, 1874, will be found appended to the arrive.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

DURING THE LAST PINCAL THAN als. 418 be

tion of the Board and the Department, and it is hoped that the delay will be but temporary.

The lights recently placed upon the Western rivers continue to give great satisfaction to the immense shipping interests upon those waters, and the opinion is freely expressed by wheremen that the lighting of the rivers, which has been effected at a COMPARATIVELY TRIPLING EXPENS. It has been of greater benefit to commerce that all other measures taken by the Government for their improvement.

Light-ship No. 41, for which an appropriation was made by Congress, is nearly complete. This vessel has been built with great care, as fitted with every appliance to make her and efficient. She will have, for for signal process, a catorie siren, from which emeliant and suits are expected, and will be a valuable at tion to the alds needed upon our coast for safety of mariners.

In its estimates the Light-house Roard signal maked an appropriation for building light-house at or in the vicinity of affecting the currents along the Florida reef, naving difficult and dangerous, many streks it in the expected should be one of the system posed by the Light-house Board for permit and efficiently lighting this dangerous cost should be built without unnecessary delay.

COAST SURVEY.

THE IMPORTANT WORK CONSITTED TO THE BRANCH OF THE FURLIC SERVICE has been advanced during the year by mine our recognisisances, triangulations, tidel observations, and extensions of coast topograph at nearly 100 localities upon the Atlantic, Oul and Pacific coasts. There have also been to determinations of latitude and longitude some of the interior States of the Unice, asset of which have recently instituted systematic and which have recently instituted systematic surveys of their area. Tide-tables for the principal see ports of the United States have surveys of their area. Tide-tables for the published, and others have received addition engraving. The second volume of the "Atlantic Coast Pilot" has also been under permandiant is nearly completed.

IN THE INTERESTS OF CONTENSION AND SAVELY COOKS IN THE INTERESTS OF CONTENSION AND SAVELY COUNTY TOWN, each of the dangers that beset the coast of such purposes avail also for other objects, in importance of which is rapidly increased along the seahoard for surveys usedful in improvement of channel entrances, and is port-warden lines in harbor, involving studies of the effect of tides and currents when conjugate the effect of tides and currents when c

MARINE HOSPITALS.

THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GRAVERAL SUPERVISING SUPERVISING SURGEON-GRAVERAL SUPERVISING SURGEON-GRAVERAL SUPERVISING SUPE

about - 95,000,000, they contain much should be sought to ral Committees to elerred. It is retent.
The Secretary de lignments for the se at all times requites from those systems of the secretary.

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I beg so call you panying report of a finire, which, to superintendent as the control of the panying report of the panying report of the panying report of agricultural alyear adds greatly ruitivated by Indiresults in the in and amount of posith its practical breased comforts and desire for edua the great elamount of indian ely with the except with the hostile leafly, all of the materly under the materly under the dad making combelleved that by will be ended and the future ramog Trouble with a lang principally of under the leafer foressen for a lower the leafer foressen for a lower the thing principally of the pany were future foressen for a lower the leafer foresten for a lower than the leafer foresten f

f property dees stions had been The unchecked he greatest dra gouts among a ands in Dako seemsary to tur cratary to turn cat to be browning to being restrous and cat command. the similar troit, a few per vod, and to concern for the concern from the

GHT-HOUSES.

THE LAST PISCAL YEAR s, and 2,975 buoys, distrib

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ping interests upon those waters,
no is freely expressed by river-men
ing of the rivers, which has been

ATIVELY TRIPLING EXPENSE, treater benefit to commerce than sures taken by the Government for ment.

No. 41, for which an appropriation Congress, is nearly completed, as been built with great care, and ery appliance to make her safe. She will have, for for-signal puries sizes, from which excellent rejected, and will be a valuable additionable to the form of the sizes, from which excellent rejected, and will be a valuable additionable to the form of the sizes, from which excellent rejected, and will be a valuable additionable to the form of the sizes, from which excellent rejected, and will be a valuable additional and the sizes of the form of the sizes, for the form of the sizes, and its. Owing to the strong and variations the Florida reef, navigation dangerous, many wrecks involved in the form of the system project the form of the system projects in the sizes of the sizes and the sizes of the sizes and the sizes of the form of the system projects of Louisians, and for a new for the Pacific coast. Both these special importance, and should re-

AST SURVEY.

NAST SURVEY.

NY WORK COMMITTED TO THE HOP THE PUBLIC SERVICE need during the year by numerames, triangulations, tidal observations of coast topography localities upon the Atlantic, Gulf, sts. There have also been certain a of latitude and longitude in terior States of the Union, saveral e recently instituted systematic area. Tide-tables for the prinof the United States have been imber of new charts of the coast there have received additions by essecond volume of the "Atlantic has also been under preparation, completed.

BIS OF COMMERCE AND SAVISATION, pars that beset the coast is dealed in its true relation to the runnately the precesses used for avail also for other objects, the which is rapidly increasing; coard for surveys needful in the of channel entrances, and for less harbor, involving studies of dearcachment.

Light-House Board have been its archives have materially asneering operations of the latter.

NE HOSPITALS.

NE SURGEON-GENERAL REPORTS
number of seamen have svailed
the benefits of the Marine-Hostring the fiscal year 1876 than in
ear of the existence of that servfacilities are afforded for obtainmany of the seafaring who are
n sick at places where it is imrovide proper circ are sent to
icf port at the expense of the
is now furnished at minety-due
is seamen received care and treate year just closed.

ures from the fund contributed
amounted to \$439,151.13. The
rate to the hospital buildings, and
mel, lights, and water for same,
the first time paid out of this

Hospitals at Mobile, Ala., and which were leased at the close e refitted and again opened for e of seamen on Sept. 1, 1875, and pectively. The Cleveland Hos-

IN GENERAL. Supervising Inspector-General of Steam-reports the following matters connected

265, 583, 65 222,154.82 4,613 944 6,662

2,334

14,553

Sec. 4,505,

occupants could be removed and consolidated with other tribes upon one reserve or could be settled in the Indian Territory. Within the last four years one superintendency and twenty-two agencies have been abolished, with a corresponding reduction of agents and employes and an annual saving in salaries and wages amounting to over \$60,000.

As a matter of economy, the greatest saving could be made by uniting all the Indians upon a few reservations; the fewer the better. A much less number of employes would be required at correspondingly less expense, but a greater saving would result from the reduction of transportation. Many of the agencies are almost inaccessible during certain months of the year for the purpose of reaching them with provisions, and it can only be done at very great expense. To reach some few of them the transportation equals, if not exceeds, the first coat of the provisions.

Were there but five or six large reservations, easy of access, the annual saving in transportation alone would be over \$100,000.

If, as the Commissioner recommends, the President were authorized by law to remove, whenever in his judgment it might be deemed practicable, any tribe or band, or a portion of a tribe or band, to the Indian Territory, or to either of two prominent reservations and he names the White Earth in Minnesota and the Yakama in the southern part of Washington Territory—and suitable appropriation placed at his disposal to enable him to do so, there is no doubt that the success of such removals would be apparent within the next two or three years. Many of the present reservations are entirely unlik for cultivation, and the disappearance of

Government for their support; and this condition cannot be improved until they are located upon soil suitable for agriculture and stockralsing.

Briefly, the arguments are all in favor of the censolidation; expensive agencies would be abolished, the Indians themselves can be more easily watched over and controlled, evil-designing men be better kept away from them, and illief trade and barter in arms, ammunition, and whisky prevented; goods could be supplied at a great saving; the military service relieved; the Indians better taught, and friendly rivalry established among them, their most civilized hastening the progress of those below them, and most of the land now occupied as reserves reverting to the General Government, would be open to entry and sale.

The Commissioner's recommendations for the allotments of lands to Indians in severalty—such allotments to be inalienable for a term of years—must ultimately be adopted, and I warmly favor its consideration.

In my annual report last year I took occasion to quote from the report of the commission appointed during that year to visit the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, in regard to the urgest necessity of laws for the protection and punishment of Indians. In previous reports of the Department the same subject has been repeatedly altuded to, and the absence of any propper means for the administration of justice over Indian territory presented. The present law is entirely inadequate to punish an Indian for a crime committed against another, either without the limits of his reservation. This immunity for crime is most unfortunate, and londing the united States Courts extended over the reservations, and the Indian taught that he must suffer the same penalty for his erime as a white man, and at the same time be protected in like manner, the labors of the Department would be made much easier.

Though the plan of uniting all the Indians upon a few reservations and allowing them lands in severalty may mest opposition, and must necessarily, if favorably considered, b

The months for the rest conting times Da. 15th.

The months for the part were \$4.500 (M.1.50), leaving and the follow of and your the place of the part were \$6.500 (M.1.50), leaving and the follow of and your the place of the part were \$6.500 (M.1.50), leaving and the follow of and your the place of the part were \$6.500 (M.1.50), leaving and the follow of and your the place of the part were \$6.500 (M.1.50), leaving and the follow of and your temperature of the place of the part were \$6.500 (M.1.50), leaving and the follow of and your temperature of the part of the

DESCRIPTION.	Fiscal year end -	ed June 30 and June 30,	INCRBAS	10 to
nary postage stamps.  sped envelopes, plain  spape: weappers  spape: weappers  spaper and periodical strapps  a curds	\$18, 773, 454, 00 2, 290, 318, 74 2, 078, 578, 30 273, 723, 50 945, 254, 75 1, 508, 150, 00	\$18, 271, 478, 00 2, 046, 111, 35 1, 791, 088, 25 1, 791, 092, 47 1, 978, 160, 00	\$501, 975, 90 234, 907, 39 287, 892, 95 112, 956, 94 120, 352, 28 431, 990, 90	SHANES
Total after deducting for de- crease in item of newspapers wrappers official stamps, and stamped envelopes, and wrappers beduct for decrease in lost item	Tori a Common	\$1,095,945,45	91, 572, 400, 48	do pôsifica ao desembles
(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)		100		

ceived, the mains 201 mon as a constraint of which 5,422 were delivered. The amount of money taken from letters which could not be restored to the owners was \$8,052.58. Amount realized from sale of Dead-Letter Office property at auction, \$2,853.17.

Adoptived (1974)

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Adoptived (1974)

Tothe vive disposed of (1974)

Total of (1974)

To

Average cost per piece in millet ... 3. 13

Average cost per carrier. 571.08

Amount of postage on local matter. 22,083,581.73 | or 2 per cent Excess of postage on local mitter over the total cost of service. \$84,575.29

| The content of the

#### FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Situation of Local Finances Unchanged.

Discounts Moderate-New York Exchange Steady--Clearings, \$4,400,000.

The Produce Markets Fairly Active-Provisions Steady--- Breadstuffs Stronger.

Stocks of Grain in Store-The Relative Value of Wheat and Potatoes.

#### FINANCIAL.

There was nothing new in the business of the ioan market. The demand for bank accommodations is restricted by the general depression in business and enterprise. The Board of Trade has little occasion to apply for funds with which to carry stuff, and the needs of the packers are not pressing. The liberal shipments of carrency to the country have had the affect of improving collections, and to that extent lessening the demand of city merchants for loans. The bankers are pursuing a conservative policy in granting discounts, but have still means at the disposal of good borrowers. Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. Special rates are made in special cases. On the street there is a scarcity of good paper. Rates are 7 per cent and upwards. New York exchange was unchanged, at 80c per \$1,000 discount.

II, 000 discount.

Receipts of currency from New York continue arge, as are also the shipments to the country.

The cleanings were \$4, 400, 000.

The clearings were \$4.400,000.

\*\*NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING STOCKS.\*\*

The market continues quite as dall as at any former period, and there are few elements of encouragement. Several companies have their usual dividend period in December, but the results are anything but flattering. The Amoskeag, one of the oldest and staunchest companies, reduces from 5 to 4 per cent, and formerly paid \$6.10 per cent each six months. The Lancaster, another 20 per cent stock, reduces from 10 per cent semi-annual to 5 per cent. The Hamilton omitted a dividend in June last, but now comes to time with 3 per cent, and has carried a handsome sum to surplus account. The Boston, Lawrence & Nashua Companies divide 3 per cent, same as six months ago, at leaking had verse point much higher. The

TRADE DOLLARS AT A PREMIUN.

Trade dollars were quoted at parin goid in San Francisco on Saturday. This amounts to a good premium on their buillon value, which is considerably less than par in gold. The premium is caused by a scarcity. The demand from China is active, and one of the San Francisco banks, presumably the Bank of Nevada, has created a corner by depositing nearly 1,000,000 ounces of silver at the mint ahead of the other banks, to be coined. This monopolizes the mint for some time to come, and manwhile the other banks can get no new supplies. Trade dollars were at a discount of 4@5 per cent Wednesday of last week.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE OF NEW YORK.

The dissatisfied policy-holders of the Continental Life-Insurance Company have applied to the courts for a new Receiver. The present Receiver, Mr. Anderson, refuses to give policy-holders any information about the value of their policies. While they are thus kept in ignorance of the value of their claims, the New Jersey Mutual, with which Mr. Anderson was once connected, is soliciting them to transfer their insurance to it, they ceding all their claims against the Continental, and taking a term policy in the New Jersey institution at the latter's own figures. Such operations as this are on their face disadvantageous to policy-holders. The possibility of such transactions tends to throw suspicion on the entire life insurance business of the country.

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GOVERNMENT EONDS.

By cable we learn that the decline in American securities is in consequence of large sales on German and Dutch account. As the result of the sales is not unnatural, the sales themselves are only what might be looked for in circumstances that imperit the peace of Europe. German merchants and contractors are no doubt engaged to supply the greater part of the demands that funsia must make for the equipment and supply of a million and a half of men that she is organizing for actual service. German and Dutch bankers must furnish the capital with which these contractors will operate, and they find themselves amodely in want of the large sums they had snugly invested in our securities. They sell, of course, and a forced sale in large amounts necessarily harts the price. This is only a first effect, and we shall have the same experience a little latter in an aggressated form. It will do us no harn eventually, for if the trouble tent will harpe the of the sum experience a little latter in an aggressated form. It will do us no harn eventually, for if the trouble tent will largely increase the eash that people here will have to invest. Alse York Herald, Duc. 3.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 107% G108% is greenbacks.

Gold was 107% G108% is greenbacks.

Gold was 107% G108% is greenbacks.

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GOVERNMENT B	ONDS.
的是是不可能的原理。 医克勒氏性肠炎 医克拉克氏征	Rid. Asked.
United States 6s of '81	11614 11614
United States 5-20s of '65	100 10936
6-20 of '65-January and July	112 112%
5-20 of '67-January and July	
5-20s of '6s-January and July	116 11636
10-40m	11:36 11:36
United States new 54 of '81	11156
United States currency 6s. exin	t12054
BROKERS' QUOT	TIONSSECTION
Stock.	Rid. Asked.
Chicago City 7 F et. bonds	
Chicago City 7 P ct. sewerage	*10634 *10734
Chicago City 7 P ct. water loan .	**************************************
West Park 7 P ct. bonds (long)	*10734 *10934
North Chicago 7 # et. honds (1. 1 City Railway, South Side	
City Railway, West Side	140
City Railway, North Side	148
Traders' insurance Company	1111
Chamber of Conimerce	***************************************
Exposition stock	The Party of The P
Performan stock	MANAGEMENT PLANS (NO. 1974)
*And interest.	
2 - Maria 1990 -	<b>建筑建筑和10000000000000000000000000000000000</b>
NOVEMBER STOCK N	OVENENT.
The following quotations,	fornished by A. O.
Slaughter, show the lowest a	
the active list of slocks at !	the New York Board
during the month of November	BERTER VERSIER DER KONTENEN DER STERLE VERSIERE VERSIERE VERSIERE VERSIERE VERSIERE VERSIERE VERSIERE VERSIERE
Stocks.	Lorcest, Highest.
Western Union Telegraph	71 7316

western, 4,000 St. Paul, 21,000 Lake Shore,	5333
, 000 Michigan Central, 18,000 Delaware, Lacka-	833
wanna & Western, and 3.000 New Jersey Central.	P
Money market active; 3%@6.	8
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$539,000.	130
Prime mercantile paper, 4426.	ESS.
Customs receipts, \$168,000.	1 2
Clearings, \$30,000,000,	F 82
Produce exports for the week, \$6,395,000.	N
Sterling steady; long, 482; short, 484.	l R
Sterling steady; long, 482; short, 484. Coupons, 81	N
oupons, '65 10014 New 4148 10014	Ne
Sew	No
oupons, '67	100
Coupons, '68	1 80
STOCKS.	1 6
Western Union 7214 New Jersey Central 3414	la.
Quicksilver	5300
uickeliver pfd 20 St. Paul	9639
darinous 4 (Wahash	K
ariposa ofd 414 Wahash ofd 814	No
dariposa pfd	Re
Wella-Fargo 88 Terre Hante 356	No
American 60% Terre Haute pfd 14 Julied States 55 Chicago & Aiton 90 Tork Central 101% Chicago & Aiton pfd 108	Hi
nited States 55 Chicago & Aiton 90	No
ew York Central1015 Chicago & Alton prd., 108	Ye
Onlo & Mississippi 594	Ne
710 pra 16 D., L. & W 7196	Ne
Prie. 9% Ohio & Mississippi 5% Trie prid. 16 D. L. & W. 7116 Iariem. 138 A. & P. Telegraph. 15 Iariem prid. 133 Missouri Pacific. 3	As
Sighigan Central ASSA & P. and	3292
diobigna Central 436 A. E. P. prid. 2 nomma 120 Indiana Central 356 nios Pacific. 58 Chi. Buriington & Q. 118 Ake Shore. 58 Hannibal & St. Jo. 13 Hennibal & St. Jo. 13 Revisand & Pittaburg. 886 Union Pacific bonds. 103 Revisand & Pittaburg. 886 Union Pacific bonds. 103	
Inion Pacific	No
Ake Shore 56 Hannibal & St. Jo 13	Re
Minois Central 71 Central Pacific bonds. 109	No
eveland & Pittaburg. 88% Union Pacific bonds 105%	No

NEW ORLHANS.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Gold, 1094@109%. Sight exchange on New York, ¼ discount.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 521%.
LONDON, Dec. 5.—Consols, money and account.
93 11-16. United States bonds-65s, 103%; 67s, 109%;
10-40s 10714 new 5s 105%.
New York Central, 96; Erie, 94; preferred, 16. Panta, Dec. 5.—Rentes, 103f 95c.
PRANKPORT, Dec. 5 United States bonds-New

REAL ESTATE.

#### COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

學者 医生物 医病	Rece	Receipts.		ents.
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, bris	16,808	13, 197	11,545	7,087
Wheat, bu	55,569	135,098	51,855	17, 930
Corn. bu	100,657	29, 910	38,747	13,600
Oats, bu	33,000	19,085	17.193	15,517
Rye, bu Barley, bu		11,025	10,458	1,520
Grass seed, Ibs.		94, 955	79,884	53, 379
Plaxseed, lbs .		121,500	25,020	272, 882
B. corn, lbs	172,000	23,000	23, 340	62,940
C. meats, lbs.,	756, 084	330, 870	2,561,681	925, 927
Beef, tcs,			50	*****
Beef, bris	300	946	228	606
Pork, bris		147	862	2,091
Lard, Ibs	84,650	132,970	842,616	194, 737
Tallow, Ibs	48,430 162,946	143, 152	24,790	166, 480
Butter, Ibs	162,946	72,430	49,440	26,069
D. hogs. No Live hogs, No.	938	231	177	117
Live nogs, No.	20, 352	17, 276	635	2,430
Cattle, No	3,919	1,719	403	591 839
	313, 035		180, 280	302, 854
Hides, the		161, 412	255	416
Wool, Ibs	295, 974	134.412	76.317	421, 720
Potatoes, bu	2 443	104,412	10,011	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY
Coal, tons	8,440			
Hay, tons	120			
Lumber, m	904	523	1,271	1, 149
Shingles, m	240	405	195	723
Salt. bris	311	565	2,805	4,528
Poultry, Ds	15, 123	34, 435	43,554	36,690
Poultry, coops,	2	66	5	********
Game, pkgs Eggs, pkgs Cheese, bas	*********	894		
Eggs, pkgs	366	318	105	.7
Cheese, bas	2.095	1,389	4,084	480
G. apples, bris.	2,009	1, 121		50

Withdrawn from store on Monday for city consumption: 1,500 bu wheat, 6,532 bu corn, 2,734 bu cats, 386 bu rye, 6,000 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Tuesday morning: 1 car No. 2 white winter wheat; 1 car No. 1 N. W. wheat, 16 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 22 cars No. 2 spring.

14 cars No. 3 do, 8 care rejected do, 1 car no grade (63 wheat, against 220 for same day last year, and 212 for do in 1874); 6 cars No. 2 corn, I car new high mixed do, 1 car new mixed do, 18 cars rejected do, 7 cars no grade (33 corn); 7 cars white oats, 16 cars No. 2 do, 18 cars rejected do, 1 white oats, 10 cars No. 2 do, 18 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (42 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 7 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do (9 rye); 5 cars No. 3 barley, 8 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected de (18 barley). Total 165 cars, or 70,000 bu. Inspected out:

cate part of the domands that Russia meas mass
it for such that she is organizing for actual serve
the equipment and experience of the control of the contro

	IN STOR		性的 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
The following are th	e footing	s of the o	Mcial re-
port of grain in store is	n this city	on the ev	ening of
Saturday last, and at co			图3. 是10元
Wheat-	Dec. 2, 1878.	Nov. 25,	Dec. 4,
No. 1 white W	420	1876.	1875.
No. 2 white	2,044	5,245	2,837
No. 2 red	5,846	5,077	2,837
No. 3 winter	6.536	7.804	2.082
No. 1 spring	17,049	17, 820 2,386,050	25,819
No. 3 spring	102,120	84,851	781,770
Rejected spring No grade spring No. 1 N . W. spring	46,164	43,419	64,821
No. 1 N . W. apring	54, 425	\$6,752	1,113
No. 2 N. W. spring	247,386	231,981	385,617
Total2	,904,821	2,800,614	1,561,533
No. 1	4,908	4.000	30,402
No. 2	182,509	201,530	155,324
Rejected	4,787	42,570 3,586	10,890
High mixed	6,851	8, 843	60,678
New do	10,473	7,647	18.744
New mixed	18,670	13,412	
New rejected	** ******	*******	10,222
	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	*******	11,798
Total	312,244	281,500	291,570
No. 2	288.344 86.057	276,977 107,928	305,055
No grade	3,638	3.698	23, 374
No. 2 white	34,942	35,814	33,729
(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	DOMESTIC OF THE PERSON	ALCO PROPERTY AND	Chicago Company

19.676 20,504 386 44,504 61,440 197,178 2,238

No grade	10 1027	1,177	
Total	71,173	60,000	130, 790
Bartep— No. 1	254, 817 420, 380 11, 979 336, 368 5, 429 46, 170	257, 972 430, 084 15, 327 331, 080 8, 015 49, 739	68, 314 190, 296 2, 965 30, 190 501 14, 443 4, 896
Total of all kinds in a			321.069 These
figures show an increase bu wheat, 29,654 bn co	during.	last week o	

Received at Chicago Customs, Dec. 5, 1876— Henry Enderns, 2 cases books; II. B. Falk & Co., 1 case varnish; George Stewart & Co., 90 sacks salt; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, 5 cases granite; Gould, Bro. & Dibble, 4 casks ales. Amount of duties collected, \$816.43.

PROVISIONS.

son, except at an advance, which onlyers would not concede.

Mess Pork—Was in moderate demand, and steady, at the range of the previous day, closing a shade lower than then. Sales were reported of 70 bris cash at 488, 20; 1,000 bris seller the month at \$16.0756316, 1296; 2,000 bris seller January at \$16.20616, 2796; 2,000 bris seller March at \$16.70. Total, 5,320 bris. The market closed steady at \$16.109816, 15 for round lots, cash; \$16.10916, 1296 seller the year; \$16.256616, 2796; 2000 bris seller March at \$16.00616, 170 or February. Seller March was nominal at \$18.05616, 70 at the close.

Extra prime pork was quoted at \$12.50912.75.

Land—Was in good demand, especially for this month, which was wanted for shionnest and for local consumption, while the more deferred deliveries were rather quoted. The market was a shade casher, though Liverpool was quoted in per cwt higher, Sales were reported of 3, 150 tes cash at \$10.00; 2, 500 tes seller the month at \$10.00; 7,000 tes seller Pebruary at \$10.02569 to 0.0756; and 2,750 tes seller Pebruary at \$10.18 de 10.175 Total, 15.400 tes. The market close steady at \$10.00 cash; \$5.0776630.10 belier the year; \$10.006500.00 seller

i and packed. g — Was quiet at \$671/40. PRODUCTS — Were steady and quiet at \$9.753 moss; \$10.75@11.00 for extra mess; and \$19.00

track.
FEED—Sale was made of 10 tons rye at \$10.00.
CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominally stronger, at \$18.50 per ton on track.
WHEAT—Was active and irregular, but generally stronger. The market ranged from \$6\$ below to 15\$¢ above the latest prices of Monday, and closed at the outside. The early advices from Liverpool did not report any considerable improvement, but the later ones quoted an advance of 2d per central in Liverpool, and is per quarter in London. It was also rumored that the Australian crop of wheat is a failure, and that the San

And the control of th

common.
SHEP AND LANDS—Receipts 200; total for the week, 14,000; market fairly active for good as an advance of 15c to 20c over last week; common weak at last week;

BY TELEGRAPH.

POREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5-11 a. m.-FLOUS-No. 1, 25s;
No. 2, 23s.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 10s;
spring, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 6d; white, No. 1, 11s;
No. 2, 10s 9d; club, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 10d.

Corn, 27s.

white wheat, average, 10s 10d@11s 1d; do, club, 11s 1d Glis 3d; No. 2 to No. 1 rod Western spring, 5s 7d@ 10s 5d; do winter, 10s@10s 3d. Flour—Western canal, 23@25s. Corn—Western mixed, 27s

CLOVER-SEED-American, 30:30:55.

PROVISIONS-Mess pork, 70s. Prime mess be 8m 6d. Lard-American, 50s. Cheese, 70s. Back Long clear, 43s ed. soit do, 44s ed. TALLOW-American, 42s ed.

PETROLKRUM-Spirits, 11s; refined do, 18s 98:30s.

LINSUED OIL—27s.

RESIZ-Common, 5s 9d; pale, 14s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—30s.

LARD OIL—54s.

Lard Oil—54s. London, Dec. 5.—Refined Petroleum—20s 64. Linered Oil—96s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE -29: 64.
ANTWERP, Dec. 5. - PETROLEUM-60. AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DIFFE Quiet and unchanged: Brm.

misky - Market dull; \$1.00%.

misky - Whest, 47,000 bu; corn. \$0,000 hn.

HPMENTS - Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn. 120,000 bu.

OALVESTON, Dec. 5.—COTYON — Quiet: middling, 115c; net receipts, 2,063 bales; sales, 1,44c; exports, constwise, 2,729.

SALT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

East Sactive, Mich., Dec. 5.—The amount of salt inspected in the State during the month of November was 144, 360 bris, an increase over the product of the corresponding month of 1875 of 60, 570 bris. The fotal amount inspected during the season to Dec. 1 was 1,454, 167 bris, an increase of 372,613 bris over the product of 1875 to the same date. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 5.—PETROLEUS—Market un-changed, standard white, 110 test, 245c. Perrosando, Dec. 5.—PETROLEUS—Pirm: crude. 52.77/463.68 at Parker's; refined, 2014@2014c Philadel-

HARCOURT--IVES.

Wedding of Sir Vernon Harcourt and the Daughter of John Lothrep Motley.

Scene in Westminster Abbey--Dean Stanley Performs the Nuptial Ceremony.

Dispatch to New York Berald.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The long-talked of marriage between Sir William George Granvilla Vernon-Harcourt and Mme. Elizabeth Cabot Ives, daughter of John Lothrop Motley, the historian, took place to-day within the historic precincts of Westminster Abbey. Although the event has excited the greatest in the American colonies of London and Paris, and has been a favorite topic in English society of late, the wedding was very private.

HEMBY VIL'S CHAPPL.

The ceremony took place in the portion of the

The ceremony took place in the portion of venerable pile known as Henry VIL's Chewhere hang the banners of the Knights and Cmanders of the Order of the Bath. A dispe

bar at the Inner Temple in 1855. In his choice of a circuit he selected the Home. In a short time he to tolained a very remuneralive pretch, he are to the control of the English juries. In the month of December, 1868, he was immeded with the defense of Col. Crawley, who was charged with a very serious brach of military discipline before a court martin at Aldershot Camp, and these was enabled in add to his reputation for professional attil and add to his reputation for professional attil and ability. Mr. Harcourt was appointed a Gesenia Counsel in the year 1866. In the year 1851 as was returned, to the House of Counsel as member for the City of Cuftord, in the Libeau time the 2st of the House of Counsel as member for the City of Cuftord, in the Libeau time the 2st of March, in the year 1869. Mr. Harcourt has been a valuable and energetic contribution the English press, the daily newspapers and the magazines. He was one of the original contributors to the London Sciences Residual and over this signature has made humself under the pseudonym of "Hairorieux," and over this signature has made humself quite formous by his lesters on the American War of the Rocking by his lesters on the American War of the Rocking has been able to the sounders of pasteriles, going out of effice with the Gladstone American was of the recourt Solicitor-General of Engiand and the United States, these contributions attracted great attention. In November, 1873, Fremier Gladstone appointed Mr. Motier, and he was knighted, going out of effice with the Gladstone American was a street of the sounders of Engiand and the United States, these contributions attracted great attention. In November, 1873, Fremier Gladstone appointed Mr. Motier, and he was churched in his native time and the states of the sounders of Engiand and the United States and the States of the State

TOLUME

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PIANOS A All the Worl



9,500 Alaska Mink 6
1,200 Freach Lynx 6
8,600 Buffalo, Wolf,
Any article made to or

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Pifth National Bank of Directors for the ensu-onice of said Bank, in

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dominimity. Toe College, and by him child ways has been. As his home on the West WINT ST. AUGU